AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

$20,000!

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

We will sell at

Public Auction,

at our Store, No. 85 and 87 Market-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., the whole of the

Unredeemed Pledges to Date,

of Mr. A. Goldsmith, 468 State-st., consisting of a large assortment of Diamond Pins, Rings and Studs, Clusters and Solitaires, from one to two and a half carats, 1 magnificent Diamond Set, 150 Gold American, Swiss and English Watches, 400 Silver Watches, assorted, solid Gold Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, in order to rearrange the business on a new basis as early as possible after New Year.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great Peremptory Sale OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

HELD BY THE

GRAND CENTRAL LOAN OFFICE,

No. 465 State-st.,

Monday and Tuesday, Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 23 and 24, at 3 o'clock and 7 1-2 o'clock,

CONSISTING OF

$10,000 Worth of

Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins.
Gold and Silver Watches.
Beautiful Gold Jewelry.
Vest and Opera Chains.
Pins, Rings, Lockets.
Clocks, Opera Glasses.
Ladies' Furs.

Also a splendid line of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents. Sale positive and without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF Unredeemed Pledges

HELD BY

A. LIPMAN,

Pawnbroker,

By auction, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.

By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Woollens, Furs, Fancy Goods, and a stock of Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. The stock is fresh and desirable.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Horses, Carriages, Cutters, and Harness,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 Volumes of

MISCELLANEOUS AND CLASSICAL BOOKS

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WE SHALL CLEAN OUT,

On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

800 CASES

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS', & CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes.

A good line of WOMEN'S and MISSES' wear will be offered, and they WILL GO, which buyers should make a note of.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CHRISTMAS PREENTS

FINE FUR SETS, SHELL BOXES, AND FANCY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Our Tuesday's Auction Sale OF

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, & Gents' Furnishing Goods,

WILL ALSO INCLUDE

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Toilet Soaps, and a line of Men's and Boys' Caps, Turbans, and Army Clothing.

SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

Peremptory Sale of Property,

69 WEST MONROE-ST.,

LOT 40x189 TO 18 FT. ALLEY,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock. Title perfect, with full abstract to date. Sale to be on the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Next Dry Goods Sale

will take place on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK. Large line of goods, including some fancy goods for holiday trade.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneer, 63 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

LARGE AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE

At 198 Carroll-st., between Peoria and Green, MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of Parlor, Dining, Kitchen, and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Pictures, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, &c. Also, one good Sewing Machine. Sale positive, without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Office 41 West Washington-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1872. NUMBER 127.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

We have just opened, direct from Paris, one of the largest Holiday Stocks in the West. Let the unbelievers call and be convinced. Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Will be open every evening until Christmas.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,

137 & 139 STATE-ST., near Madison.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FRESH ARRIVALS

EVERY DAY

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK, AT

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.'S,

337 Wabash-av.,

OF ELEGANT

Holiday Goods,

INCLUDING FRESH INVOICES OF

English Pearl-Handled Cutlery
French Flowers,
French Clocks and Bronzes,
Parians, Jardiniers,
Vienna Goods, and
Baccarat's Glassware,

Making our assortment still very COMPLETE of BEAUTIFUL and DESIRABLE GOODS.

At Retail.

SUITABLE

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LATEST DESIGNS OF

China, richly gilded and decorated, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy Sets, Motto Cups, and Saucers, and Mugs.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowls, Cologne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuettes and Vases, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores and Smoking Sets, all of own direct importation, and sold for less than by any house in the city. It will well pay to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.

FURNITURE.

EXTRA!!

Furniture

Holiday Presents!

Secretaries, Library and Dwarf Cases, ditto with Secretaries, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, ditto with Writing Desks, Library and Sewing Tables, Portfolios, Easels, ditto with Portfolios, Canterbury, Music Racks, Wall Pockets and Wall Towel Racks, Brackets; Easy, Fancy, Folding, Reclining and Camp Chairs, Foot Rests, Ottoman and Foot Stools suitable for needle work, Shaving Stands, Toilet Cases, Pedestals, Bible and Album Stands, Cabinets, &c., &c. Any of the above articles are suitable Gifts for the Holidays, which we are RETAILING at WHOLESALE.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

443 & 445 Wabash-av.

42 to 46 Peck-court.

HOLIDAY GIFT.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE

Lover's Thermometer!

A novel application of science to their affections; tells the precise degree of Love or otherwise the holder has in his or her composition. A choice Holiday Gift for your

SWEETHEART!

Sent free by mail on receipt of $1.50. Address ISAAC A. POOL, 323 Walnut-st., Chicago. The trade supplied. Agents wanted. Also for sale by J. G. LANGGUTH, 134 State-st., or VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 139 to 144 State-st.

SKATES.

SKATES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT AT LOWEST PRICES.

ORR & LOCKETT,

129 West Randolph-st., near Desplaines.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. TONGUE

Has removed to 187 and 189 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. He has practiced in the city of Chicago over thirteen years, and has the greatest success in curing all diseases of the head, eye, and ear. Separate rooms and good accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

AND

FINE JEWELRY

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

Come and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere, and thereby save your money.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Gold Chains,
FineGold Jewelry,
Silver and
Silver Plate

Lower than any other house in the city

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,

68 Madison-st.

452 Wabash-av.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES & FINE JEWELRY

At Great Bargains.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN.

☞ Open every evening until 9 o'clock during the month of December.

C. A. MORSE,

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A fine assortment of cameo, amethyst, coral, and gold sets. Rings of every description. Opera, guard, and vest chains. Gold, silver, and ivory headed canes. Silver plated ware from the best manufactories in the country. Diamond setting. Fine watches put in order.

223 West Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public of our removal from 832 and 834 State-st. to the new and spacious stores

26 AND 28 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Where can always be found the largest and best assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Whiskeys in the city.

SCHWAB, McQUAID & CO.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

STOVES.

20 DEGREES BELOW COST!

PARLOR STOVES,
OFFICE STOVES,
ALL HEATING STOVES,

BELOW COST for 8 days to close out stock.

BASE-BURNERS, SELF-FEEDERS,

Wholesale and Retail.

First-Class Base-Burner for $10.

CLEVELAND STOVE CO., Manufacturers, Office 84 ... cor. W. Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS!

Club Skates, Sleds,

AT

J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

14 North Canal-st.

Cribbage Boards,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SHOULDER BRACES.

DR. MARSH'S CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER BRACE will correct stooping and round shoulders. The very best shoulder braces made and applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash-av.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS, P. O. Box 3370, New York City.

Just Received—New Publication.

Holiday Edition for the people of "FRUIT LEAVES," by B. A. Ulrich, of Chicago. A selection of new and appropriate essays and poems, of a chaste and moral character. Bound so all can buy it (in a neat bronzed cover). Price, 25 cts.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

Offer Bargains in Standard Works, in sets. (See our advertisement in Sunday Morning's Tribune). If you buy without calling at our store, you will fail of bargains. We offer very fine editions, very cheap, of

Thackeray,
Dickens,
Froude,
Shakspeare,
Waverley Novels,
Irving's Works,
Cooper,
Taine's Literature,
Plutarch's Lives,
Plutarch's Morals,
Presoott's Works,

With many others, in Half Calf and Tree Calf binding, which will be sold very low to reduce stock. Also, Fine Desks, Albums, Quarto Bibles, and a very full line of Holiday Goods.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 Wabash-av.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OFFICE CHAMPION

Fire Extinguisher Co.,

84 MARKET-ST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1872.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.:

Gentlemen: I would most respectfully inform your honorable Board that a Champion Fire Extinguisher has been ordered to your town, from Louisville, Ky., with a view of demonstrating to your Board and citizens its efficiency and reliability, as a self-acting Fire Extinguishing Village Engine.

It is a late invention, and is declared by the most scientific and practical engineers of this country to be far superior to any in use. I have, to-day, been informed by a member of your Board that the feeling is so high, that your citizens are so much aroused, that they will force the honorable Board to purchase an Extinguisher at once, not allowing the Board time and opportunity to examine with care the different self-acting Engines offered to the public by substantial companies.

I most humbly and respectfully suggest that such impetuosity on the part of your citizens might result in your purchasing an Engine *inferior* in *quality* and *extravagant in price*.

If the citizens of your town will allow the Board to examine the Champion before buying, which will be on the ground within a week, and which will be placed in the charge of your Board for trial for *weeks* or months if desired, the Board will thereby be relieved from the unreliable position forced upon them at a time when *caution* as well as *haste* are requisite for the protection of your property from fire.

Now, if the other companies offering to furnish you with engines have the same faith in *theirs* that we have in our Extinguishing Fire Engine, you can procure from those companies engines on *trial* as soon as you can *buy* from them, leaving you the opportunity to examine and decide between them all.

The Champion has greater capacity and is simpler and more reliable than any other self-acting fire engine ever made. It has an efficient hose and hook-and-ladder attachment, all on one vehicle, and throws a longer, stronger, and larger stream than any other engine ever offered the public.

Gentlemen, you are not now asked to buy, but only to wait a little, and try the Champion. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO M. SMITH, Agent.

CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT.

A FREE DINNER!

On Christmas Day,

AT THE OLD ORIGINAL

25 Cent

California Meal Restaurant,

53 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

All persons who are so poor as not to be able to pay 25 cents for a good Dinner on the above day, may have one FREE by bringing a letter of recommendation from either the Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Press, Clergymen, or, in fact, from any respectable lady or gentleman.

Dinner from 11:30 till 2:30.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

J. M. WARREN, late in our employ, has no longer any connection with us, and not authorized to collect or do any business for us whatever.

Dec. 22, 1872. D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES."

You can be "long" or "short" of 100 shares stock for $100 and com. of 1-16 per cent any time in 30 or 60 days. Privileges involve no further risk or outlay, and are signed by responsible bankers and brokers. Full explanations in circulars, which will be mailed to any address. We are well known by all prominent stock brokers in New York.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, 47 Exchange-place, New York.

DIG.

We have the most complete and extensive system for the collections of claims ever devised, and will dig out anything in any part of the country, or no charges. No attorneys' fees in suits. Send for circular. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

Lapsley & Bazley, 47 Exchange-place, New York.

Negotiate privileges, "long" or "short," 30 or 60 days, on Rock Island, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Ohio & Miss., St. Paul, Central & Hudson, C., C. & I. C., Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, Western Union Tel. and Pacific Mail.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

I will buy at market price.

R. D. STILES, 150 South Clark-st., Room 5.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, Masonic Temple. Work on the M. M. Degree.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

POLITICAL.

Address of the Louisiana Committee to the People of the United States.

They Positively Deny Being in the Interest of any Faction.

And Declare the Pinchback Representatives to be Bogus.

The Coming Struggle for the Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Casey and Pinchback Pitted for the Louisiana Senatorship.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The indications are, that after all, Simon Cameron will not have it all his own way, in the matter of the coming election for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. A month ago it was believed by very many of Cameron's friends that there would be no opposition to him, that is among the Republican members of the Legislature, but all the information from Harrisburg shows that the old Winnebago Chief will have a close run. It appears that one Charlemagne Towers, a prominent lawyer of Schuylkill County, a life-long Republican and a man of great wealth, aspires to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Cameron. Towers will be supported by the Democrats against Cameron, and it is said he will obtain enough Republican votes to elect him. Of course the election is to be held next month, and, like all the Pennsylvania Senatorial Districts for years past, will be decided by money. Cameron's friends, in order to divert attention from their schemes of bargains and sales, are already raising the cry of the use of money and all sorts of corruption against Mr. Towers. Colonel A. K. McClure, who is a member of the State Senate, will manage the case of Mr. Towers. In alluding to the subject, Colonel Forney says in the Philadelphia *Press* of to-day:

"Given a certain and even a large degree of indifference to suspicion on the part of members of the coming Legislature of Pennsylvania, there must be astonishing equanimity among them, if the manner in which they are canvassed on the subject of the next United States Senator does not arouse a flutter of indignation. They are not discussed in regard to the qualifications of the candidates, but solely in regard to their purses. It is not a question of brains, but of dollars. It is not whether the next Senator is able to speak or to write to add to the honor of his State, but whether he is able to pay money for votes to get offices for his adherents, and to fulfil promises to the local politicians. Now we do not believe our State Senators and Representatives are sunk so low as this. We cannot think they are to be auctioneered in this way with impunity. There must be, and we believe there are, many among them, and some from Philadelphia, who will revolt against a practice, which, secret at first, has at last become so unblushing as to make even the commonest politician formerly ready to sell his vote to the highest bidder, eager to make a character by opposing it."

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—After it shall have been definitely established what the State Government is in Louisiana, some more sensations are promised, when the Legislature comes to select a United States Senator in the place of Kellogg, the present incumbent. The fight, it is said, will be really between Pinchback and Casey. The former relies upon the strength of his colored brethren, while Casey has the recommendation of being a Federal officeholder and a brother-in-law of the President. When the fight does come up, another South Carolina farce is promised.

ADDRESS OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Louisiana Committee have issued an address to the people of the United States, who they believe are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within the limits of that State, and to which, it is probable, no parallel can be found in history. The Committee repel as utterly false the insinuation that they are mere allies and agents of Governor Warmoth. They are not representatives of any personal or party interest whatever. So far as Warmoth's past conduct is concerned, few, if any of them, have not been among his most pronounced opponents; while in those measures for which he has been most loudly denounced, he had for advisers, associates, and coadjutors the very men who now assail him, including, especially, Pinchback, Antoine, and others, whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings. The Committee declare, in reply to another insinuation, that they are not parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people; that they do not believe any such existed, and that they would not be here unless they could proclaim conscientiously their conviction, that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have been not merely irregularly and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people, and were not and are not the choice of the majority of the voting population of Louisiana. The Committee add that all they have asked of the Government is to make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts; and then they proceed to give a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the election, including the various injunctions by Courts, and with the organization of the partial Legislature which impeached Governor Warmoth and placed Pinchback in his stead.

Steps having been taken, say the Committee, by Governor Warmoth to secure a revision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the chancery orders of the United States Circuit Court, this body forthwith adopted resolutions to dismiss these proceedings. The militia was placed under command of General Longstreet, and the arsenals taken possession of by the aid of the United States army. A civil revolution was accomplished within a month, under the orders of a Chancery Court, in suits over which the Court had no jurisdiction at all. The Circuit Court of the United States is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and without any authority to enter into civil suits between citizens of the same State, unless the case arises directly under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and jurisdiction is vested by act of Congress. Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction in any other case between such citizens. It has no authority to give jurisdiction over a suit of a citizen of the State against the State. Under the act of Congress of 1870, upon a single condition of facts, a citizen of a State may maintain a suit for an office of a State within the Courts of United States, but the State Legislature is specially excepted from the operations of this act, in the same clause that excepts members of Congress and Presidential Electors. The organization of the Legislature is by chancery order. Had there been resistance to the execution of their orders, and riot and bloodshed had followed, upon whom would have fallen the responsibility? By whose forbearance was it that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibited as a scandal to the land? It sometimes happens that the Executive Department is tolerated, excused, or justified in acts of administration which exceed their legal powers. The arguments derived from the terms of State necessity, public welfare, or convenience have here a soothing influence, but judiciary action is not entitled to any benefit from such arguments. The damage which ensues from the employment of judiciary power to accomplish other than judicial acts of administration cannot be calculated, and it is impossible to justify a Court on determining that to be legal which is merely desirable, or that to be right which is only profitable. The order in the Kellogg case was *ex parte*; it was placed in the hands of the Marshal without notice to the parties. It proceeds for an alleged contempt by no legal procedure usual in matters of the sort, and we are not aware of any imminence of danger to the public peace, which justifies the seizure of the State Capitol, in a chancery cause in the suit between Kellogg and a Canvassing Board, a suit professedly brought to perpetuate testimony. The case of Antoine displays with more distinctness than that of Kellogg the use that has been made of judicial orders to accomplish the results of which the judiciary had no cognizance. Antoine was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and was entitled to his office in January next, had he been elected. With a disputed title, a month in advance he filed this bill and obtained the order we have cited, placing under an interdict the Governor, Secretary of State, the members-elect of both branches of the General Assembly, all Boards and officers and men of the police, the members of the two Canvassing Boards, and upon this *ex parte* order, the organization of the General Assembly was regulated and directed.

Since the meeting in New Orleans, under which the Committee was appointed, we have been met with the suggestion that these orders and acts are facts accomplished, and that their revocation or rescession would not restore the *statu quo*, and that our complaints, therefore, are unseasonable. If this opinion we have be correct, such a condition ought not to effect our action or conduct. When the King of Great Britain established arbitrarily a government in one of the colonies, the remaining colonies took alarm lest it might serve as a precedent as well as an instrument to establish such governments elsewhere. Besides, men are less patient under wrongful orders and acts of a judiciary tribunal than even of violence from other sources of authority. A government which rests for its organization upon an illegal judicial order, executed by the Marshal with companies of soldiers, does not command as much respect or authority as if judicial appendages had been dispensed with, and the army had set up a government with a strong and usurping hand.

The Committee take the liberty to say that they have had no connection with these suits as parties or attorneys. Neither do they claim any of the offices in dispute. They have not heretofore been confined in controversies among political classes, which have endangered the peace of, and brought scandal upon, the State. They affirm that, during the last four years, there has not been a good Government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, prodigality, dishonesty, and waste in the public expenditures. The public debt has been enormously increased with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for personal aims. The taxes on property have assumed such proportions that they might be called rents paid by proprietors to the State for its occupation and use. The taxes upon business oppress the commercial and laboring classes. The laws to control elections, corporations, and public institutions stimulate these excesses of officeholders, and the consequence is depression and discontent. The State needs an honest, faithful and responsible government, conducted to attain public objects, and not to enrich its members or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such government at the last election. We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the foregoing statement exhibits, on the part of the United States Court, the most unparalleled and baseless usurpation of jurisdiction and authority of which the annals of jurisprudence afford any example. The action of the Returning Board, recognized and vested with all its powers by this Court, has been equally unprecedented. Without any official returns before them, without any official data on which alone their action could have been rightfully based, they have presumed to proclaim the results of the elections. The declaration by them of the votes cast in the different parishes is as purely fanciful as if no election whatever had been held. They have arbitrarily reduced and increased the votes on one side or the other in different parishes to suit their purposes. In several parishes while returning, or even adding to the votes cast for their candidates, they have simply annihilated or stricken out entirely the votes cast for their opponents. In other parishes they have exactly reversed the returns, giving to their candidates the majority which had really been returned for their opponents. They have not pretended to furnish the public with any statement of the basis on which they proceeded, or theory on which they acted. Their whole conduct is without any kind of reasonable explanation. We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling. Aside from general affairs of State, we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected, and who are utterly unfit for positions of such responsibility. As originally composed at its organization, it comprised sixty-eight persons of color, most of them totally uneducated, with a very small minority of whites. Since that time they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested; they have unseated members returned elected by their own Board, and seated their defeated opponents on the simple ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is, that originally bad as the Legislature was, it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is that soon the Conservative element of the State will have no representation whatever. To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that, even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that, should he attempt to thwart the schemes of this Legislature, his own impeachment would be a probable event of the future.

In conclusion, we would state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest non-partisan spirit; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party, or to excite popular clamor in the interests of any faction. We have laid our case before the President and his Attorney General, and we willingly testify that we have been courteously received and patiently listened to. While they have refused the specific measures of relief for which we applied, they have given reasons for such refusal in no manner implying their indisposition to see justice done. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President so far as we invite an impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his co-operation in any measures of relief which Congress may adopt after a just investigation. The people of Louisiana, ignoring party and conscious of an honorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice, not generosity. They ask for a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the very life of their State.

(Signed) J. A. Campbell, J. Alridge, August Bohn, Joseph Bowling, N. Barnett, A. Chiapella, J. S. Copes, H. W. Conner, H. D. Coleman, John Fairbanks, C. E. Fenner, E. B. Wheelock, A. B. Griswold, G. Kohn, H. McCloskey, G. W. Nott, H. V. Ogden, W. S. Pike, John C. Potts, John F. Pollock, J. Turyes, James Wallace, Walker Fearn, D. C. Sabott, H. O. Seixas, J. W. Saboulsse, D. West, Richard Taylor, Mayer Stern, R. P. Schiestern, R. Pugh, George W. Squires, F. A. Haber, H. Gartes, P. M. Baker, Albert C. Janin, S. Hernsheim, T. H. Kennedy, J. M. Scott, Alfred Millenberger, H. G. Darcy, Sella Martin, U. Marks, C. M. Wilcox, H. R. Craler.

ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 23.—Some of the Reform candidates for State offices at the recent election, commence proceedings before Judge Caldwell, of the United States Court, to-morrow, similar to those before Judge Durell, of New Orleans, to restrain the State authorities from returning their opponents as elected.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all persons concerned in the arrangements for a cockfight near Saratoga, N. Y.

FIRES.

Conflagrations All Over the Country Yesterday.

Three Squares Destroyed in Portland, Oregon—Loss, $350,000.

A Large Portion of Helena, Ark., Burned Up.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 23.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in D. N. McKay's grocery, 482 Main street, and totally destroyed four stores, which include all the wooden buildings from Kalk & Kent's ... store to the corner of Main and Forest streets. Loss, $25,000. Insurance about $10,000. A partial list of those burned out is as follows: D. N. McKay, grocer, loss $9,500, insurance $2,500; S. Fowler, grocer, loss $1,500, insurance $2,000; C. A. Trowbridge, jeweller, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000; O. E. Wilkins, photographs, loss $1,500, insurance $400; H. P. Brown, agricultural implements, loss $2,500, no insurance; J. F. Susan, agricultural implements, loss $1,500, insurance $500; Mrs. S. S. Reed, music teacher, loss $1,500, insurance $300; Dodge & Bowers, physicians, loss $800, no insurance. The buildings were owned by C. J. Pettibone and N. B. Wallace; valued at $4,000, and insured for $1,100. The cold has been intense for several days, being 29 degrees below zero at the time of the fire. This, combined with a great scarcity of water, made it difficult for the Fire Department to check the flames. The Fond du Lac River was found to be frozen to the bottom, and water could only be obtained from the reservoirs constructed by the city, and at a long distance from the fire. It is generally believed that the fire was caused by filling the stove full of wood upon closing the store at night.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23.—The dwelling at the corner of Superior and Adams streets, occupied by J. J. Maner, and owned by W. R. Janvier, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $1,800; covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Charlotte Adams' ladies' corset manufactory, on Washington street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is $20,000.

LATER.—The fire in Washington street, this morning, burned the property adjoining the corset establishment, causing a damage of about $75,000. The people were greatly excited last night, in consequence of the frequency of fire alarms. That on Washington street caused a general alarm.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23.—A fire in East Canan, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $50,000; insured for about half. Among the sufferers are David Barnard and Charles Coburn, harness makers; H. B. Dustin, millinery; Frank Barber, jeweller; Barney Brothers, dry goods; J. D. Weeks and C. O. Barney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—A disastrous conflagration occurred to-day at Portland, Oregon. The fire broke out in a Chinese wash-house, on the east side of Front street, between Alder and Morrison streets. It burned the entire block between Alder and Morrison; nearly the entire block on the west side of Front between Alder and Morrison streets. At noon a general conflagration in this part of the city seemed imminent. Furniture and goods were removed several blocks in the same direction as the fire was taking. Fortunately at half-past 12 the wind changed, driving the flames back on the burned portion, enabling the firemen to gain the control and confine the flames to the three blocks. Engines came from Vancouver, Oregon City, Salem, and Albany. The Washington and Emmett Guards were ordered out to protect the exposed property and prevent the crowd from interfering with the operations of the firemen.

Several firemen were seriously injured by the falling walls of Carter's building; one Gallagher, it is supposed, was fatally hurt. Loss estimated at $350,000; insurance, $150,000.

The fire was finally extinguished within the limits of the three blocks constituting a part of the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are J. B. Congle, saddler; W. L. Currier, clothier; Occidental Hotel proprietors, Volume, Hall & Hendley; H. L. Pittock; the *Oregonian* Publishing Company; G. W. Vaughn; Simolt & Co.; P. G. Stewart; A. Walling, job printer; Geo. L. Hibbard & Co., produce dealers; Quinby & Perkins; Progg & Harris; Oregon *Herald* office, slightly damaged; C. M. Carter; H. Woodward, druggist; R. L. Stone, jeweler; S. L. Stone; Clint & Reed; Corbett's brick block, on the corner of Alden and Front streets was destroyed. Loss not ascertained, but heavy.

The material of the *Oregonian* was removed in anticipation of destruction, but the fire did not reach them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The Pacific Hotel and two or three smaller buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire last night about midnight. The house was full of guests, and several made narrow escapes. Loss about $12,500, covered by insurance as follows: Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,500; Orient, of Hartford, $1,000; Allemania, of Cleveland, $1,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $3,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $3,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 23.—The two-story frame dwelling-house at Waterloo, Indiana, destroyed by fire to-day, was owned by Mr. Straw and occupied by two families. Loss, $2,500; no insurance. The contents were destroyed. The origin is supposed to be defective flue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—A fire broke out soon after 10 o'clock to-night in the fourth story of Kalmeyer's clothing store, No. 206 Jefferson avenue. The principal damage is by water. The building was occupied by Thompson & Co., printing office, Lynch's curtain factory, Turner's mattress store and factory, and several other tenants. Frank's and Rothoven's jewelry stores were damaged by water, but the extent of losses and insurance is not known to-night.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 23.—Four or five young men, firemen, had their ears and feet frozen severely, while pulling hose reels to a fire, this evening, and working in the water. A small boy, named Kline, had his right leg crushed by a reel going to the fire. He was struck by the wheel and knocked down, and run over before the reel could be stopped. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The new public school building No. 5, Jersey City, was partially destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on building and furniture estimated at $60,000; insurance, $40,000. About 150 girls were in the school at the time, and escaped without accident; also, the members of the Board of Education then in session.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—A dwelling belonging to Mr. Straw, of Waterloo, Ind., burned to-day, turning out three families. Loss, $3,000. Not insured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—The *Avalanche's* special from Helena, Ark., says a disastrous fire broke out about 4 o'clock this morning, and before the Fire Department could reach the spot, had destroyed about half a dozen buildings, and, before it was arrested, burnt three-fourths of the block in which it originated, on the east side of Main street, between Porter and Righter. The buildings destroyed were mostly wood, but the loss falls heavily on some fifteen merchants, who are almost entirely broken up. The names of the losers are: A. Bernhold, dry goods and clothing; loss, $6,000; no insurance. S. H. Grant, furniture dealer, loss $5,000; insurance, $2,000. Mrs. Boyd, loss on building, $2,000; insured, $1,000. Charles Solomons, amount not stated; no insurance. Morris L. Day, dry goods and clothing; loss, $7,000; insured, $2,000. G. F. Blanz, saloon and building; loss, $3,000; no insurance. J. J. Berlin; loss, $350; no insurance. S. Levy, millinery and fancy goods; loss, $7,000; insured, $3,000; J. O. Bogwell, photographer, loss $1,800. Isaac & Seeling, dry goods and clothing, loss $5,000; insurance $2,000. Russell Righter, on building, $2,000. J. O. Liger, loss $1,500, fully insured. S. J. Fretzon, queensware, loss by moving, $800, fully insured. Samuel Bender, dry goods and clothing, loss by moving, $1,500. H. Heinrich, confectioner, loss, $300; insurance $250. Spitzer & Frank, loss $5,000; insured $1,500. David Truber, loss $2,000; insured $1,500. Morris Munst, loss $1,500; fully insured. H. Weinlaub, loss $2,000; insured $1,500. John H. Glass, loss $9,000; insured $3,000; Constance Assmus, watchmaker, loss $500; no insurance. Estate of Louis Tujagece, loss $1,500; no insurance. John Cannifry, confectioner, loss $500; no insurance. Leon Berlon, loss of building, $1,500; insured $500. Aggregate loss $67,000. The names of the companies interested are not ascertained.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Whitelaw Reid's Salutatory to the Public.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The welcome fact has been established that the New York *Tribune* will continue its career as an independent journal, and without change in its editorial force,—Whitelaw Reid remaining at the head. The Sinclair combination broke down, and Mr. Orton concluded to do the wisest thing possible. In an elaborate editorial, the *Tribune* says:

It is now proper to state that as the result of certain intrigues and outside efforts to gain control of the paper, and wrest it from the purpose to which our late chief devoted it, some changes have taken place in the proprietorship, and a large majority of the stockholders are to-day permanently concentrated in the hands of Mr. Greeley's chosen editorial associates, men whom he trusted the management of his journal to, whom he in emergencies; whom he honored with his greatest his thoughts and wishes, and whose purpose it now is to continue the work from which he was so suddenly called away. Their ambition is to make the *Tribune* of the future what Horace Greeley would have made it, if he had been spared,—a frank and fearless newspaper, devoted to the best interests of the country, spending its energies and resources freely in the collection of news, keeping its readers informed of the course of events, the currents of opinion at home and abroad, the progress of science and useful arts, speaking its mind freely on all questions of public concern, detesting neutrality in politics, the refuge of the weak-minded and timid, but keeping independence as the best title to honor and usefulness. How far our achievement must fall short of our endeavor, missing every hour the strength of that incomparable advocate whom we have lost, none can realize more fully than ourselves; but we have at least this qualification for our own work, that we have caught something of his spirit and learned to know his purpose. That purpose, as he formally announced it in his latest writing for these columns, was to make his journal more thoroughly than ever the honest and unfettered champion of Republicanism, reconciliation, and peace. In taking up the unfinished task which fell from his hands a few weeks ago, we happily have the men whom he brought around him, the facilities which he accumulated, and means so ample, that when a few days since over half a million of dollars was paid for the bare control of the paper, we, knowing the worth of what Mr. Greeley had built, up determined to bid higher. Making allowance for the fact that the *Tribune* is practically without improved real estate, this indicates by far the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent. But henceforth there is no price whatever at which any stranger can buy it. It is beyond reach. "Sympathising with all liberal and benevolent enterprises, thrusting forward whatever advances the culture and prosperity of our country, tending naturally to the party which has been indentified most closely with the progress and glory of the Union, but at war with abuses, wherever they may be found, it shall be what from this day we formally style it at the head of the editorial columns, "The *Tribune* founded by Horace Greeley."

In the *Tribune* Company, as reorganized, Whitelaw Reid is understood to own fifty shares, for which he paid Mr. Orton $550,000. The capitalist who stands behind Mr. Reid in this transaction, is the Hon. Walter Phelps, of Englewood, a clever and stirring young man of much money, who has just been elected to Congress from that part of New Jersey. Mr. Orton thought, originally, to make the *Tribune* an Administration paper, with Mr. Colfax as chief editor; but the negotiations to this end were unsatisfactory. Mr. Orton then failing to see his way clear to success in publishing the paper, decided to sell a controlling share to Mr. Reid, who offered him a handsome bonus of $50,000. Mr. Sinclair is expected to retire from the publication department.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The latest mail accounts from England give some insight into the improved condition of affairs at London in connection with the recent reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the increase in bullion. There has been considerable influx of gold into London from Australia and the Continent, and further orders for one million pounds sterling in gold from Germany had been filled in the open market without encroaching to extent upon the bullion in the Bank of England.

MONEY.

Money here to-day was active, and close at 7 gold to 1-16. Mercantile paper dull and nominal. Some banks are still shipping currency to the South and West, while others are receiving currency from the West.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold was strong at 111⅜@111½. Foreign exchange ruled strong, and advanced. Present indications favor a resumption of specie exports.

BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet and firm. The chief elements sustaining the market are the firmness of gold, and the reinvestment of the January interest.

STOCKS.

In the stock market, Western Union, Wabash, and Erie were the most active. Speculation in Erie seems to be toning down, probably because the majority of the speculators do not rely upon the rose-colored statements of Jay Gould, and particularly those which relate to the possible control of the Trans-Continental lines.

Nothing definite has been learned of the report that the Union Pacific Railroad Company are about to institute suits against the Credit Mobilier for $16,000,000. Should this amount be recovered, it would add 50 per cent to the market value of the stock, the total of which at par is $36,000,000. The stock market generally closer higher.

PRODUCE.

Flour was steadier, favorable advices from Europe giving sellers more confidence. Family extras were held with increased firmness. No. 2 and superfine in fair demand and steady. Wheat advanced under favorable European news. Pork quiet.

DES MOINES.

Supposed Murder—Agricultural Society Meeting—Appointment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 23.—Charles L. Kendall, a young man about 20 years of age, left home in Kendrick Township, Green County, on Friday night last, and not returning by Sunday, his friends went in search of him and discovered him dead about half a mile from his home. The indications were that he had been murdered, having been shot through the head. The murderer is suspected, but no arrest has been made.

The regular winter meeting of the Iowa State Agricultural Society convenes in this city on Wednesday, Jan. 8, for a two days' session. The Executive Committee have prepared a programme which, if followed out, cannot fail to make this session one of great benefit to Iowa farmers. Addresses will be delivered by President Scott, on the Conduct and Condition of the Society; by the Governor, on the Skeleton in the Corn Crib, and by President Welch, of the State Agricultural College, and others, on topics of interest and importance.

Orlando J. Clark, of Winneshiek County, has been appointed District Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District.

CINCINNATI.

Ice in the Ohio—Barges Broken Loose and Sunk with Cargoes of Coal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Yesterday morning the ice in the river at this place broke several empty coal barges loose from Moulton's Landing, at the foot of Vine street, and drifted down against Hengehold and Jenner's fleet, sinking their barges, containing altogether between 80,000 and 90,000 bushels of coal. The gorge below the city gave way about dark, leaving the river clear from the foot of Fifth street to the Newport bridge. The steamboats all escaped damage yesterday, though it required constant effort to keep them afloat.

The river is rising in consequence of ice from above, and is now full of ice. One barge of coal sank at Covington; one here, and one at North Bend. About 30,000 bushels of coal were lost. Three barges were torn from their moorings at North Bend, and floated down the river. A raft of lumber, torn loose above, floated past the city.

Army Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—One hundred recruits have been ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the Sixth Cavalry; 150 recruits have been ordered to Galveston, Texas, for the Tenth Infantry; and 150 to the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for the Eleventh Infantry.

2 THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1872.

NEW YORK.

Jay Gould's Compromise with the Erie Railroad Company.

General Dix and the Value of Respectability.

The Woes of Harry Sweetser—The Stanley-Livingstone Bore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

JAY GOULD

has come to terms. President Watson held him with so firm a grip that, the more he struggled the worse he got hurt; and, although it was rather rough on him to have to acknowledge that he had stolen $9,500,000 from the treasury of the Erie Railway Company while acting as its President, the facts were so apparent that it was useless for him to attempt to evade them. So, when he became thoroughly satisfied that his rascalities were effectually unearthed, he had sufficient sense, this morning, to walk quietly up to the Captain's office and settle. As a matter of course, the Erie Company was glad to compromise with him upon the payment of the amount claimed. There is not the shadow of a doubt that his stealings amount to double the sum he has returned; but the great trouble would be to get proof sufficient to warrant a jury in finding a verdict against him for a larger claim. And then a still greater trouble would be to find property sufficient to satisfy the judgment after it was obtained. The Erie Directors have acted wisely in taking the $9,500,000 and letting him slide. They might have fared worse, they couldn't have fared much better, by becoming involved in an interminable lawsuit with such a wealthy trickster. But how the President of such a corporation could have filched so many millions of dollars, and not have been discovered sooner, is what appears, to the uninitiated, incredible. When, however, one becomes conversant with the management of the Erie Railway during the *regime* of Gould, Fisk & Co., it does not appear so incredible. They initiated a system of pilfering that extended through all the ramifications of the great corporation. Stealing became the order of the day. Honesty was at a discount. There was a high premium on rascality. The employes, from the highest to the lowest, were taught to wink at rascalities of every description, and were invited to join in all sorts of schemes for plundering the stockholders. The infectious poison that oozed from the headquarters at the Grand Opera House disseminated itself along the main stem from New York to Dunkirk, and crept through every branch and connection of the great broad-gauge road; and, when Jay Gould was deposed, last March, the Erie Railway reeked with rottenness, and emitted a stench that was intolerable. Yet, from that time up to July, a period of nearly four months,

GENERAL DIX

acted as President, and allowed Gould and his associates to retain their plunder in quietness and peace. He never for an instant dreamed there were any wrongs to be righted, any abuses to be corrected, or anything to be done to improve the credit and reputation of the road. Of the management of a railway he hasn't the faintest conception. What was being done by the Erie Company whilst he was President was to him a profound mystery. Of its operations he was as ignorant as the man in the moon. His only qualification or recommendation for the position was his untarnished reputation and respectable name. But great is Respectability. Americans reverence it. To belong to, or be descended from, a respectable family, is the highest ambition of our best society. And it pays. Nowhere is that fact better illustrated than in the case of General John A. Dix. He is in every way a very mediocre man, yet all his life he has been receiving calls to fill high and responsible positions, for which he had neither ability nor qualification. And he has accepted the calls, been paid liberal salaries, and filled the various positions in a highly respectable manner. He is not the man to refuse any of the good gifts the people wish to shower upon him; and, so long as respectability is supposed to supply the place of ability, energy, and executive and administrative talent, why shouldn't the venerable old fogy be nominally the President of a great railway or Governor of a great State, by being really a respectable figure-head, and receiving therefor a large salary?

While on the subject of railroads and railroad-men, I may as well add that the jovial

HARRY SWEETSER,

late General Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, is "bumming" around town. You will remember that, two or three months ago, Harry was caught in some "irregularities," and was suddenly brought to grief. He disgorged $75,000, and was kicked out of office. And now he complains that he was treated rather harshly. He alleges that all his books and papers were seized, and that he was not allowed an opportunity to explain. He thinks he could have convinced the most skeptical that he was acting "on the square," and doing things in a perfectly legitimate manner. No doubt the bluff Harry feels rather cheap—he looks so—at having had his irregularities nipped in the bud. And, as he and Jay Gould are bosom-friends, they can sympathize with each other in their severe afflictions. I wonder if the day will ever come when decent society will taboo such fellows, as it now does the poor devil who unlawfully appropriates a loaf of bread to appease his hunger?

STANLEY,

the reputed discoverer of Livingstone, is making quite a small sensation in Boston. Here, he was a complete failure. The *Herald* did its level best to boost him into notoriety by heavy leaders and spicy paragraphs; but the scheme didn't work. The enthusiasm exhibited at his reception subsided after the first speech, and the great discoverer was then permitted to sink into such profound obscurity that it was deemed advisable to postpone his proposed course of lectures indefinitely. It would require a good deal of puffery to convince the average New Yorker that Stanley is anything else than a charlatan and a humbug. But admit that he is the simon-pure genius the *Herald* represents him to be, and who cares to know anything about his discovery of the African explorer? If Livingstone is alive, and is such an arrant old nincompoop as not to have sense enough to get home if he wants to, I can't see that it matters the toss of a copper whether he was discovered or not; and the large majority of plain, practical people are not interested enough in the venerable coot to run after Stanley and pay an exorbitant price to hear him tell how he found him. A great many fine things have been written and spoken about the enterprise of the *Herald* in organizing the expedition that Stanley led in search of the ancient explorer, and about the great benefits conferred upon humanity thereby; but, with due respect for the writers and speakers of the aforesaid fine things, I beg the privilege of mildly terming them all bosh. What beneficent effects, pray tell us, is to result from the finding of the Doctor in the jungles of Africa? If the old fellow wants to stay there, he has a perfect right to do so; and why, in the name of Heaven, can't he be suffered to remain in peace? The Stanley-Livingstone pother has become rather nauseating, and I judge we would be happier all round if Livingstone were permitted to dwell quietly wherever he may be, if Stanley were allowed to indulge in "an occasional drunk" unmolested, and if the public were bored less with accounts of the great Discovered and the great Discoverer. E.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE TOWN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Lunenburg, Mass., is a wonderful little town as regards the health and longevity of its inhabitants. Doctors are welcome, because the people are by nature hospitable even to their enemies; but doctors never come their without desiring to depart as soon as they can raise means to do so. No physician has ever been known to earn enough in Lunenburg to pay his horse-hire, to say nothing of house-rent and other expenses. Hence the following statistics: Sixty-four persons have died in Lunenburg at the average age of over 92 years, with not one unmarried woman in the list, and but one unmarried man. One couple enjoyed a wedded life of 69 years, because the husband was "a man of peace, and never had a lawsuit in all his life." The aggregate ages of the 64 persons would be 5,888 years; and, if their lives had been successive, they would, in years, have extended from the supposed birth of Adam, 4,004 B. C., down, past the birth of Christ, unto the forthcoming centennial of our National Independence, 1876, and twelve years beyond. P.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1872.

THE BOSTON BURNT DISTRICT.

The Work of Clearing Away—The Present Appearance of Things—New Buildings.

The burned district has greatly changed in appearance during the past two weeks, and is swarming with industry, presenting a strange combination of the picturesque and prosaic. The ruined walls are fast disappearing; from every point a view of the new Post Office may be had, which, with its high central pavilion slowly assuming its grand proportions, is the most prominent object from every side. The handsome Rialto building opposite shows up also to great advantage. A forest of derricks rises all over the district, having the appearance of a stone-quarry. Long lines of dirt-carts filled with *debris* jam the streets, moving slowly toward the "dump" at the South Boston flats, where Boston's ruins will form the foundation for Boston's commercial prosperity. The cellars have been thoroughly cleared in many places, and the work of rebuilding is ready to begin from the old foundation walls, though in many cases these have been listed from the perpendicular and will be unfit to build on. Workmen are cleaning the brick, and as the mortar has been disintegrated by the intense heat the work is comparatively easy. Great piles of the cleaned brick are stacked up on every hand. Other workmen are searching through the *debris* before it is thrown into the dump-carts, and large quantities of old iron are found; though much remains, the scraps being too small to pay for the time it would take to save it. But the heaps on the flats will be searched thoroughly by the gamins, who do a thriving business in old junk. Yesterday the safe of W. E. Putnam & Co. was taken from the ruins of their store, at the corner of High and Pearl streets. It has been subjected to an almost continuous heat since the fire, and when taken out it was found that the panels on the sides and back had been consumed, leaving but little hope of finding anything but ashes on the inside. On being opened, however, it was found that the books, though charred by the intense heat, were still legible. There was no money left in the safe. The vicinity of Summer, High, Pearl, Federal, and Devonshire streets appear to be the busiest parts of the district, the region of Milk, Water, and Kilby streets appearing hardly as animated.

The permanent building in the district, which will be completed first, is that at the corner of Summer and South streets, which S. J. & G. Tuttle are building for Boyd, Corey & Ahl. The building which was destroyed by the fire on this spot was new and uncompleted. This building will be rebuilt in the same style as the former one, except that the luthern windows will be of iron instead of wood. The building will be of Concord granite, four stories high, with a Mansard roof. Ware & Van Brunt are the architects. The stone-work of the first story is already up, and some of that in the former building, which was not materially injured, utilized. It bears the scars made by the fire, and will be an interesting memorial of the great event. It is worthy of remark that the first building which will be erected in the burnt district will have a Mansard roof.

On High street, though the Street Commissioners have not yet passed the order for the widening of abutting estates, the owners have taken it for granted that the widening will be made, and so great is their hurry to begin the work of rebuilding, that some have already begun the laying of the foundations on the proposed new street-line. The same is the case on some of the other streets. On his estate on the corner of Pearl and High streets, Frederick Jones is building a brick store four stories in height, with a flat roof.

House Decorations for Christmas.

From Hearth and Home.

Evergreens are the proper decorations for Christmas, as everybody knows. Flowers should be used sparingly, but still it is well to have a few—immortelles, life-everlasting, bachelors' buttons, chrysanthemums—flowers that do not easily wither. Bright berries may be freely used, and a cluster of autumn leaves will make an effective point of color in a mass of sombre evergreens, or a swaying branch of the brilliant leaves will blend harmoniously with the various shades of green in the festoons of ivy, laurel, pine, and cedar. A little color used more massively than the berries will admit of will be found very desirable.

These autumn leaves do not need to be varnished to last until Christmas. If laid in a newspaper and placed under a weight they will keep sufficiently well for this purpose.

These and the flowers must be only for finishing touches of artistic beauty; the evergreens should be the ground-work and the principal part of the picture. All kinds of these can be used, but some are more desirable than others; the leaves of the hemlock, pine, and the cedar fall easily, and do not very well agree with handsome carpets, but it would be a pity to banish them entirely, especially the hemlock. Box, laurel, ground-pine, ivy, and holly are the most beautiful of the evergreens. The latter is especially desirable on account of its dark green leaves and gay clusters of berries. It seems always to have been held in especial veneration. The mistletoe is still more holy and venerable, having been reverenced both by Pagan and Christian. But it is not allowable to make crosses of it (so lovingly do we cling to superstitions), and the old legend in regard to the mistletoe is that it was once a tree, but that the cross of our Saviour being made of it, it dwindled to a parasite.

Garlands, stars, etc., should not be "spotted" separately about a room. Indeed, it is well not to have very many geometrical figures, tridents, harps, anchors, trefoils, quatrefoils, etc. The two latter are the only ones that will bear much repetition. Crosses are beautiful, but they are more appropriate to churches—one is sufficient in a house.

Over mirrors and large pictures mass your trimmings, but if picture-frames are trimmed it should be delicately done, and the frames not concealed. A communicating doorway or an arch in the room gives opportunities for lavish artistic adornment where it will be most effective, and here you can use evergreens, berries, bright leaves and flowers, branches, garlands, festoons, and baskets.

The parlor will, of course, be the most trimmed and next the dining-room; but the hall very little.

The mistletoe is chiefly found in the Southern States, and to those who desire to hang a bough from the middle of the parlor ceiling for the sake of the fun and the kisses, we will give a friendly suggestion. Select one well filled with the waxen berries, for, according to the custom, whenever a kiss is stolen a berry must be plucked.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Oates-Titus is in Mobile.

—Mrs. Secretary Robeson has another heir, and that ere is a female baby.

—Judge Tabor, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, will spend the holidays in Independence, Iowa.

—C. F. Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, has been promoted to Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

—Anthony Trollope's lawsuit against the Liepsic publisher, Tauchnitz, has been compromised, and the author pockets $15,000.

—George Huntington, of Mason, has been found willing to accept (for a time) the Judgeship of the Jackson (Mich.) Circuit. Salary, $1,200.

—Colonel B. W. Brisbois, just appointed Consul to Verviers, Belgium, was born at Prairie du Chien in 1806, and has always resided there.

—"You see that Thurlow Weed has given up smoking, my son," remarked a gentleman to his son. "Well, I mean to do the same," replied hopeful, "when I reach his age." The boy had read the newspapers.

—Sidney Rigdon, the reputed author of the Mormon Bible, and who at one time ranked next to Joe Smith in the Latter-Day Saints' Church, was stricken with paralysis last week in Allegheny County, N. Y.

—The fortuitously famous Judge Durell is eulogized by some writer in the New York *Evening Post* as of the best New England blood, a classmate of Wendell Phillips, a great linguist, a staunch Union man, temperate, quiet, scholarly, a hater of politics, and a model Judge.

—Chief Justice Taney's bust is at last to be placed among those of the other Chief Justices in the Supreme Court room. The marble effigy of the great jurist has thus far been exiled from its proper resting place through silly spitefulness, provoked by his decision in the celebrated Dred Scott case. Even partisan malignity is cooled by the breath of time.

—Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, whose fellow-citizens were foolish enough not to re-elect him, has been offered the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus. But to-morrow is a new day, and Senator Cragin's term doesn't last forever. We don't much expect to see Mr. Patterson leaving New Hampshire at present. A more probable rumor is, that he will return to his old chair at Dartmouth.—*Springfield Republican.*

—We learn that work in the pineries has but just commenced, and that only about one-third of the horses up in the woods are fit for use yet. The epizootic has been very general, and it will take a month yet to get the full force out.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

WASHINGTON.

A Congressman's Abuse of His Privilege.

Mr. James Brooks' Attack upon Colonel M'Comb.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1872.

This morning I sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives, and heard the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, make a personal statement more than one hour long, wherein he called a private citizen a perjurer, and said he came from the streets and alleys of Wilmington, Delaware, to be the co-partner of James Fisk, Jr., in New York City.

THE PREMATURE DELIVERY.

As no Committee of Congress had reported Mr. Brooks to be corrupt in any question under investigation before it, it was said by "mouths of wisest censure" that he must be an exceedingly sensitive editor, having a newspaper of his own, to anticipate mere reportorial hearsay with a burly defiance of the witness, who had come to render his testimony in obedience to the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This witness, besides, had not previously been a party to any of the disclosures in the public prints about the Credit Mobilier. While a witness in this city, he has been cheerful and reticent, and performed his duty as it was asked of him. Unable to appear upon the floor; a Republican, with but one Representative from the State of which he is a citizen, and he a Democrat; without general acquaintance here, and utterly unknown as a Congressional bummer,—it seemed to me extraordinary that a man who estimated his reputation as high as Mr. Brooks should be guilty of the premature cowardice of pouncing upon this stranger,—backed by half of both parties, and saying nothing against him which he would not dare have employed but for this article in the Constitution:

THE ARTICLE MEN SELDOM HIDE BEHIND.

The article is part of Section 6, Article I., of the Constitution. It has been abused very few times, by either Senators or Representatives. It was provided to protect feeble and morally fearless men against brute intimidation, and not to brazen out investigations, nor to get to the windward of exposure. A most cowardly use of it was once made by Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, at the suggestion of a man named Painter, to procure the expulsion of a stranger from the floor of Congress, by name R. K. Elliott, of Washington City, a lawyer, and at that time a newspaper-writer. Painter disliked Elliott, and nudged Ames to do his adversary the disgrace of removing him from the floor. This Ames testified to-day that he had given the said Painter thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock as a lobbyist. Now, Mr. Ames, when he insulted Mr. Elliott without reason, cried aloud:

"Mr. Speaker, there is a lobbyist on the floor!"

He should have indicated Painter, against whom he has since borne testimony, and not the wrong man.

The portion of the 6th section to which I refer, is this:

"[Members of Congress] shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and, for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Under the above binding act of safety,—a broad national barrier erected to protect a noble man doing his duty in Congress,—it was not supposed that malice, retaliation, and private defence were to be made with impunity. There are some men in Congress who have been much criticised, often coarsely, and they have been private citizens at home, without access to public opinion. The present is an outrageous instance of an abuse of a member's privilege, which should be made a landmark in the annals of Congress. If I failed to make note of it, I should come as far short of my duty as Mr. James Brooks has exceeded his dignity, to say no worse.

THE SCENE.

It was well known beforehand, Mr. Brooks was aware that Colonel Harry M'Comb had testified before the Committee of Investigation of the Credit Mobilier that he had seen or known of himself (Brooks) receiving stock in this forbidden Company. Before the evidence was warm, Mr. Brooks had resolved to meet it. Nothing dissuaded him, and a great many people on the floor preferred to see somebody stand out in advance, and break the force of the investigation. They would as lief it would be Brooks as anybody else.

Now, the testimony of a witness under oath, called against or regardless of his will, is not to be impeached by attacking the general character of the witness, unless he has instigated all that publicity which led to the investigation.

Did M'Comb conduct himself so as to produce the publicity which has enveloped the Credit Mobilier? Did he inspire the newspaper revelations concerning the dealings of that extraordinary conspiracy with Congress?

THE WITNESS ATTACKED.

It is not probable that he did. He brought a suit in the Courts of Pennsylvania, where the Credit Mobilier was incorporated, against Oakes Ames and other managers of the Mobilier Company. The Mobilier Company was a "corner" in the Union Pacific Directory, contracting with itself in the Directory to build the Pacific Railroad, and be the recipient of the earnings of the construction. Reducing that vast performance to a small and secret bank, the earnings proved to be so great that the shares in the bank were held as the awards to influence; and he who sought to buy at par was crossed by many who wished more influential men to have the refusal at par; for it must be remembered that, while the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad, it was also the "jumper" between Congress and the Union Pacific Company, the rubber between the two to preserve the Company as it was, and to conciliate or to "feed" Congress. M'Comb, as a Credit Mobilier man, sought to buy Mobilier stock for a friend, and the same was diverted from his friend and awarded to people of influence. He sued as a commercial man to get his rights in the conspiracy, and Oakes Ames put him off by the statement that he had planted or placed M'Comb's part "in Congress where it would do most good."

At that time, Ames was a member of Congress, and M'Comb had no responsibility before the same. To make M'Comb a rascal, and shield Ames, was yet just what Mr. Brooks did to-day.

The under-facts about the present investigation are these:

THE OFFENDER.

A lawyer in Pennsylvania, of much ability, but of leaky speech, who always wants money, and yet wants to be always helping the Democratic party, had seen some of the evidence implicating members of Congress in the suit of M'Comb *vs.* The Credit Mobilier. He repeated the tale to show his contempt for Administration Representatives. It got to the ears of a Pennsylvanian who is a reporter for the New York *Sun*. He made his way, like a detective policeman, to the evidence, as a Commissioner was having it transcribed. He published a report, chiefly from memory, and in part from transcription of this evidence, and the newspapers used the same for politico-sensational ends.

The excerpts, so published, made men in both parties wince. Mr. Brooks had *not* been mentioned in these excerpts, but he took a violent interest in attacking M'Comb, the plaintiff, and was nightly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the topic was uppermost. I could not see why he attacked M'Comb instead of Ames. I do not see why yet. Ames wrote those autograph letters confessing himself the active instrumentality of the corruption of Congress, and addressed them to M'Comb. Why abuse their recipient instead of the author?

A HINT.

About that time I received instructions to see what lay in the Mobilier scandal, and sought out M'Comb in New York. Mr. Brooks was there conferring with the Ames party, as he has done ever since. He told me that M'Comb was "an adventurer," and I knew the contrary. Without a newspaper or any vehicle of influence, Henry S. M'Comb is, in his community, a greater citizen than Mr. Brooks, and the *Express* newspaper in New York.

To-day, in Congress, Brooks arose, with a blanched face, a fertility of words, and a mixture of apostrophe and levity, to call M'Comb names. He compared him to Fisk. He read tedious extracts from newspapers about old investigations. He was unstinted in his abuse. All around amongst the correspondents, with whom he claimed association, there were murmurs of "Too much!"

He has given proportions to the charges. He has reduced his own personal stature and prowess in Congress. He has disproved nothing.

To compare Mr. M'Comb to James Fisk, Jr., is to make an error even in malignity. There is nothing so foolish as to exert one's resentment to do too much comparison. M'Comb is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, President of the Board of Directors in Delaware College, and President of a railway 700 miles long, which will soon reach to Cairo, Illinois, and be a great feeder of the Illinois Central. He is perfectly respected at home. He never came to Congress to get a job. He eschews office, and prosecutes commerce like a high-handed man of unusual gifts and garth, but without lobbying or intriguing about it. I do not admire The Operator, but I prefer that he should operate somewhere else than in Congress upon his public trust. I do feel a sense of pity for a great Congressman who will belabor a witness with slander and nickname before there is anything to report upon.

Mr. James Brooks' course of proceeding to-day will make him remembered longer than his gigantic services in building the Pacific Railroad. GATH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Buffalo-Land."

"Buffalo-Land" is a most entertaining work. Its author—W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas—knows and loves the Great West, which he has traversed and studied with a sympathetic appreciation of its natural peculiarities, and of the trials, joys, perils, profits, and humors of the unique life that is shifting over its plains. In "Buffalo-Land," he writes mainly from notes made during the explorations of a scientific expedition, the members of which were plainly not too learned to be wise, and got a great deal of fun with their geological, ethnological, meteorological, and other information. Mr. Webb was the Great Scribe of the party, and gives us its collective adventures, wisdom, mishaps, and jollity. In the several months they spent on the Plains, hunting, geologizing, botanizing, yarning, and "cutting up" generally, Mr. Webb gathered materials for a work of composite merits. Every chapter is sown with humor and adventure, and particularly valuable information is imparted about the hunting to be found on the Plains. The expedition gave a rare chance of becoming acquainted with the game of the country; and, in writing the present volume, one of Mr. Webb's objects is stated to have been to make it a text-book for amateur hunters, that they may at once become conversant with the habits of the game, and the best manner of killing it. This guide to "Buffalo Land" will every year become a more useful book, as the time is not far distant when the Rocky Mountains will be sought by thousands annually as a favorite field for sport and recreation. There is another class, less frolicsome, but more important as a factor in our growth, who will find this book of use. From every State in the Union, people are constantly passing Westward. Emigrant-wagons encamp on spots which the Indians have just left with their wigwams. Multitudes more are on the way, with the earnest purpose of founding homes, and, if possible, of finding fortunes. The author has made it a point to gather information for these pioneers. This is pre-eminently a real book; it photographs the Plains and their life as they are; and could be placed with great advantage in the hands of our youth, in place of the heated and unnatural novels descriptive of a border-life which has, and has had, no existence. Above all things, it is an American book, fraught with the keen, bright, peculiar American spirit, free from all the servilities of the seaboard, and picturing only American character and scenery, and doing that in a style different as far as possible from the conventional dulness of the imitations of the Continental guide-books which are palmed off on the public as books of travel. (Cincinnati and Chicago: E. Hannaford & Co.)

Illustrated Works.

Illustrated works are not as many as in previous years; but some of those that have been laid on our table are of great beauty. "Nature; or, the Poetry of Earth and Sea," by Madame Michelet, is a work of exquisite sentiment. It is illustrated by Giacomelli with two hundred engravings of all the different glories of earth, and sky, and sea,—their flowers, trees, birds, clouds, glades, and waters. These illustrations are of surpassing beauty, and the book is elegantly and massively bound. Everything said in praise of "Nature," by Madame Michelet, may be repeated of "The Mountain," by her husband, Jules Michelet; and the two are among the choicest art gift-books of the season. (London: T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.)

"Thorvaldsen's Life," by Eugene Plon, which is translated from the French by I. M. Luyster, is worthy of notice for its readable story of the career of one who was probably the greatest sculptor of recent times, and for its illustrations. These are thirty-five in number, and were prepared in Paris. They are reproduced by one of the newest heliotype processes, by which the work of the artist is transmuted, without the intervention of a graver, into a plate from which impressions may be taken. These processes are becoming more and more perfect every day, and add another to the agencies in that genuine communism which is inherent in the forces of Nature. By this process, the most costly works of art, formerly accessible only to the very rich, will be brought within the reach of people of moderate means, who will be able to procure copies of the very choicest collections of engravings at the cost of paper, and type-metal, and photography. The illustrations of "Thorvaldsen's Life" are representations of his beautiful works of statuary, which are given with a fulness and richness of effect beyond the power of ordinary engraving. (Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Another beautiful Christmas book is "The Little People of the Snow," by William Cullen Bryant. This is illustrated from designs by Alfred Fredricks. The poem, and the pictures, and the subject make it a peculiarly appropriate gift for the holidays. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: R. D. Russell & Co.)

Those in search of Christmas gifts have only the embarrassment of the riches from which they must choose. Among other choice books Jansen, McClurg & Co. offer such exquisite works of art as the illustrated Keat's Endymion, Beautiful Pictures, Italian Pictures, Auerbach's Little Barefoot, and Wey's Rome. There are, besides, some of the finest editions of the works of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Froude, Hawthorne, Shakspeare, and the standard host who must be with us always because they are not poor; such rare treasures as the etchings of the French Society, a copy of Dore's Don Quixote, of the original Paris edition, a set of Hildebrand's beautiful sketches in water-colors, and a full set of Stroefer's photographic illustrations of Goethe and Schiller's poems, taken from the world-renowned pictures of Kaulbach and Hoffman. These latter make gifts which, while chaste and elegant, are within the reach of moderate means. At the last moment, we receive a copy of Child-World, by Gail Hamilton, Miss Dodge's new Christmas book for children, a cheery, inspiring story, written in Gail Hamilton's attractive style, and illustrated. One of the best books which young folks could find in their stockings to-morrow morning. The above works are for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

American Politics.

In "The Issues of American Politics," (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia), Mr. Owen Skinner, a member of the New York Bar, puts himself very near the front rank of the political writers of the day. His work is marked sometimes by a simplicity of treatment that approaches affectation; and there is towards the end of the book, some heated language, due to the fact that the last chapters were written in the angry turmoil of the last campaign; but these are minor blemishes. The work, as a whole, shows a remarkable clearness of expression, and a careful, conservative habit of thought. The work is divided into four parts. In the first, financial questions are treated; The National Currency, the National Bank System, and the Public Debt. In the second, such questions of policy as Reconstruction, Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, Ku-Klux Bills, are discussed. The third part handles Industrial and Revenue Legislation, and contains an excellent statement of the position of the Protectionists. The fourth considers the subjects of Suffrage, Personal Representation, and Centralization. The last chapters are hastily written, evidently to enable the book to be issued before election. On account of this stumbling haste, the chapters on Minority Representation are scanty and unsatisfactory. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

"Beyond the Snow."

One of the most attractive specimens of book-publishing that Chicago has produced is found in "Beyond the Snow," written by P. Fiske Reed, Esq., the well-known artist, of this city, and just issued from the Lakeside Press. "Beyond the Snow" is a bright and cheerful holiday-story, of a kind that adapts itself to both juvenile and adult reading. It recounts the discovery of an island at the North Pole by Trim, a sailor-boy, and follows his romantic adventures there among a strange people. The imagery of the story is entirely unique, and it is intended to have an allegorical bearing. As the authorship and workmanship of the volume belong to Chicago it is gratifying to find so many excellences in both.

Historical Outlines.

"Outlines of History," by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., (New York: Holt & Williams. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.), is a work meant for schools, but will prove useful for other readers. It is the first volume of a course which will give a general sketch of the history of the civilized world, which Mr. Freeman narrows down to Europe and the lands which have drawn the juices of their growth from Europe. As it is introductory merely, it does not go minutely into the history of any one country, but traces the relations of different periods and different countries to one another. The series will take in short histories of all the chief countries of Europe and America, giving the latest results of historic research. The "Outlines" begin with the origin of the nations, which is traced back to the Aryan races. Chapters are given to Greece and her Colonies; to Rome; the Heathen Empire and the Early Christian Empire; the Era of Charlemagne; the Saxon Emperors; the Franconian Emperors; the Middle Ages; the Swabian Emperors; the Decline of the Empire; the Greatness of Spain; the Greatness of France; the Rise of Russia; the French Revolution; and the Reunion of Germany and Italy. Such a work fulfils all the requirements that can be exacted, if there is a reasonable suppression of the individualism of the author, and a fair garnering of the salient facts cropping out of the vast field which, as its chapters indicate, is covered by this little duodecimo of 366 pages. These merits Mr. Freeman's work unquestionably possesses.

Medical.

"Lecturer, Clinical and Didactic, on the Diseases of Women" (8vo., pp. 612). By R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, late President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, etc., etc, has already passed to a second edition. It is the fruit of more than twenty years' labor, by one of our most prominent and successful physicians and medical teachers. It is written in a clear, conversational style, and has the merit of being very plain and practical. Each page abounds in such suggestions as indicate the able, earnest, and experienced medical adviser. The specialty of which it treats is set forth in the light of the most recent discoveries, and the best means of cure, whether medical or surgical, are discussed in a manner that will interest physicians everywhere. We congratulate the author upon the completion and popularity of his work. It is a credit to the city, the college, and the fraternity to which he belongs, and of which he is so eminent a representative. It has already been adopted as a text book in several of the medical colleges, and some of the foreign medical journals commend it in the most flattering terms.

(C. S. Halsey, Chicago.)

Books Received.

THE UNITY OF LAW, AS EXHIBITED IN THE RELATIONS OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL SCIENCE. By H. C. CAREY. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird. Chicago: John A. Norton.

THE ROMANCE OF THE HAREM. By MRS. ANNA H. LEONOWENS, Author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court." Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

CACHISE.

Governor Safford's Account of His Interview with the Apache Chief—The Career of Cachise from the First Hostilities—His Present Desire is for Peace.

Tucson (Nov. 30) Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

Having recently visited Cachise, the Apache war Chief, who has for the past twelve years been the leader of the most desperate and destructive band of Apaches in Arizona, and who, during that time, has seldom been seen except as he sprang from an ambush, who has been reported here, there, and everywhere at the same time, and whose deeds of blood have drenched the soil of Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and whose very name caused a thrill of horror, I thought it might be of some interest to those who have noted or observed these horrid scenes, to be informed of what I saw and heard.

In order to properly understand the true condition of Cochise and his band, I will say that he is the Chief of a band of Apaches who in olden times inhabited the country from the Gila on the north to some distance in Sonora on the south, and from San Pedro on the west to the Miembres, in New Mexico, on the east. They have, as far back as the memory of man here runs, been at war with the people of Mexico, and their living has been principally obtained by robbery. When Arizona was first possessed by the United States, for reasons best known to himself Cochise sought and evidently desired peace with our people and Government, and this relation existed until 1860. During the time, however, he constantly raided upon the neighboring States in Mexico, and brought back herds of horses and cattle. Occasionally stock was taken in Arizona by his Indians at points distant from his country, but it is understood that when complaints were made in such cases he made an effort to restore the property.

During the year 1860, a boy was made captive while herding stock on the Sonoita, and some believed that Cachise had taken him; hence Lieutenant Bascom, with a company of soldiers, marched to Apache Pass, near his headquarters, and camped at the overland mail station. The Lieutenant told the station keeper that he was on the way to New Mexico, and that he desired to see Cachise, and induced him to go and invite him in. When asked by Cachise what was wanted of him, he was informed that he desired to extend the hospitalities of his tent, as he was on his way out of the country. Cachise, with four of his friends and relatives, came in, and when seated in Bascom's tent it was suddenly surrounded by soldiers. He desired to know the cause, and was informed that he and his friends were prisoners, and would be kept as such until the boy believed to be with his band was given up. Cachise protested against such treachery, and declared that he could not give him up, as he knew nothing of him. Watching his opportunity, he drew his knife and cut a hole through the tent and escaped.

He immediately called his warriors together and came in force near the station and desired to have a talk. One of the station-keepers went to him to hear what he had to say, but as soon as he had reached Cachise's lines, he was seized and and made a prisoner. A day or two was spent afterward in endeavors to effect an exchange of prisoners, Cachise offering to give up his prisoner if the Lieutenant would release his (Cachise's) friends. The Lieutenant declined to exchange only man for man unless Cachise would surrender the boy, but Cachise steadily affirmed that he knew nothing about him. Finally he came for a last talk, leading his station-keeper prisoner, with a rope around his neck tied to the horn of his saddle. He again offered to surrender him if his four friends were set free. The station-keeper begged to have the exchange made, as his life would be forfeited if it was not done; but the Lieutenant again refused, and Cachise "roweld" his horse and dashed off at lightning speed, dragging his poor victim at full length by the neck. The Lieutenant then hung the four prisoners, and Cachise took the road.

The people not being apprised that hostilities had broken out, fell easy victims, and the horrible murders and tortures that followed for the next few days are sickening to relate; and from that time to the 1st of last September, scarcely a week passed without the commission of bloody deeds by his band. His attacks were made from ambush, and invariably successful. Sometimes he appeared to be supported by a large force, and again had but few followers. He was often reported to be at different points at the same time, frequently reported dead, and generally believed to be crippled for life. His force was often reported to have dwindled to a mere nothing, while he would, when occasion required, make a stand with a force sufficient to successfully resist all attempts to take him.

No matter what impressions were entertained regarding him and his force, one thing was certain, that he had for twelve years successfully resisted all the power of the friendly tribes and what the Governments of the United States and Mexico brought to bear against him; and also, that since the 1st of last April he had been as successful in taking life and property as at any other period since he commenced hostilities.

Having been in the midst of his field of bloody work for nearly four years, and having at times endeavored to find him after the commission of his dire crimes, but generally being compelled to travel in such condition that he was the last man I desired to meet, it will not be a subject of wonder that I had a curiosity to meet him and see who and what he is. Accordingly I communicated my desire to the agent, Captain Thomas J. Jefferds, and was informed by him that he would be happy to accompany me to his camp.

I left Tucson in company with Dr. R. A. Wilbur, Agent of the Papagos, on the 23d instant, for Sulphur Springs, where I was to meet Captain Jefferds; but, upon arrival, I found the Captain had gone to another part of the Reservation to supply a band of Apaches, who had recently come in and asked for peace, and I was there delayed one day for his return. He told me he had been absent from the camp of Cachise two days longer than he agreed, and as he had usually been very prompt in all his agreements, he supposed Cachise would think the delay very singular.

Cachise is camped about twenty miles from Sulphur Springs, in the Dragoon Mountains, and to this point we directed our movement.

When a short distance on the way we saw a large dust rising in the distance, and soon discovered horsemen coming rapidly. It was apparent they were Indians, and Captain Jefferds remarked that they were Cachise's, and as they approached with spears glistening, in full war paint, on foaming steeds, he said: "I wonder what is the matter. They look excited. I fear something has happened." But on they came at full speed to and around us. Then the leader of the band dismounted, and throwing his long, bony arms around Captain Jefferds, embraced him with the apparent fondness a mother would her child. His example was followed by each one of the party. Captain Jefferds then called me and said: "This is the old man." I asked, "What old man?" and he replied, "Cachise." When informed who I was, Cachise cordially greeted me, and we all sat down in a circle to have a talk. He then told Captain Jefferds that his absence beyond his agreement had given him much concern; that he feared the wild Indians he was bringing on the Reservation had killed him; that he had started with his warriors to learn his fate, and if they had done him violence, he intended to kill every one of them as a penalty.

I now examined his personal appearance, and as so many conflicting stories have been told of him, I will describe him as he appeared to me. His height is about 6 feet; shoulders slightly rounded by age; features quite regular; head large and well proportioned; countenance rather sad; hair long and black, with some gray ones intermixed; face smooth, the beard having been pulled out with pincers, as is the custom of Indians. He wore a shirt, with pieces of cotton cloth about his loins and head, and moccasins covered his feet, which constituted his costume. He is thought to be about 60 years of age.

I spread some provisions, which I had with me, before them. All ate with a relish except Cachise. He did not taste my food, but remarked that I need not think strange of it, because he was afflicted with a pain in his stomach, and nearly everything he ate gave him pain. He then asked if I desired to go to his camp, and upon my affirmative reply, he said that some of his men had drank too much "tizwin" the night before, and he feared if I went that night I would go away and give a bad impression of what I saw, and hence he preferred I should camp near by and defer my visit until the next day. I told him if I went to his camp and partook of his hospitality, that I did not think it would be proper to afterward report any irregularities I might observe. Without saying anything further we started, and, upon arriving at the water, about one mile from his camp, I stopped. He inquired if I had any more food with me. I said no. He then said I had better move on to his camp and eat with him.

I found him camped among the rocks at the foot of the mountains—a place evidently selected with care to prevent surprise, and from which, with five minutes' notice, he could move his band beyond the successful pursuit of cavalry. His lodge consisted of a few sticks set up in a circle, and skins placed around the base to break off the wind. Here he has about 400 Indians of all ages. He has three wives. The last or youngest lives with him in his lodge and makes his clothes and does his cooking. Each of the others has a separate lodge, and their respective children live with them. Upon our arrival Cachise directed his wife to prepare supper, and we were soon informed that it was ready. It consisted of thin baked cakes, boiled beef, coffee and sugar. We were not troubled with dishes, except tin cups for coffee. A long march and keen appetite made the food very palatable, and certainly our host had no cause to complain that we failed to do it ample justice.

Captain Jefferds told me I need not give myself any concern about articles I had with me, as nothing would be stolen. All were curious to see and handle everything I had, but, to their credit, I must say I did not lose even a pin's worth.

In the morning, breakfast was prepared the same as supper, with the addition of cake made of mescal and covered with flour made of mesquite beans. It was sweet and nutritious, and would pass for a delicacy anywhere. After breakfast, a cloth was spread upon the ground and the head men were gathered around in a circle. Cachise then said he would like to have a talk.

He said he was glad to see me, and the fact that I had come among them unprotected was an evidence that I had confidence in his professions of peace. He then said that, prior to the ill-treatment he had received from Lieutenant Bascom, he had been a good friend of the Americans, and since that time he believed he had been their worst enemy; that the time was within his memory when the Plains were covered with herds, and the mountains were filled with Apaches, but now the herds were all gone and the number of Apaches greatly reduced; that, when he opened hostilities against the Americans, he and his tribe made a promise to fight until the last one was exterminated, to hold the country, but now he was determined to live in peace with every one this side of the Mexican line. I told him that the conduct of Lieutenant Bascom was disliked by our people, and, if he had not gone to war, Bascom would have been punished, and many lives would have been saved. He said he was now satisfied that it was wrong to go to war on that account, and that both sides were blameable and had suffered for it. I told him that the President was anxious that our people and the Apaches should live in peace together, and had told me so three years ago. He replied that he was satisfied the President was a good man and loved all his children; that General Howard had told him of the President, and that he liked General Howard because he had the heart to come and see him; but for a long time previous the only friends he had were the rocks, that behind them he had concealed himself, and they had often protected him from death by warding off the bullets of his enemies.

After talking with him for nearly half a day, I told him I must go. He said there had one thing occurred since he had made peace that he did not like, and he wanted to be frank and tell me of it. He then asked if I knew what had become of a certain captive Mexican boy that belonged to him. (In explanation, I will here say that but a few days previous a Mexican boy about 16 years of age, who had been a captive with Cachise for ten years, escaped and fled to a settlement on the San Pedro, and the people sent him to me for protection, and the day before I started on this visit I turned him over to an uncle who recognized him.) I told Cachise that the boy had been given to his uncle and had gone back to his old home. He said he captured the boy over the line many years ago; that he saved his life; had raised him to an age that he was now of some service; that he had escaped to San Pedro, and the people there had secreted him, and he did not think it was a friendly act on their part; that if I or Captain Jefferds had asked him to give him up, he would have done so; nor did he care much about his value, but as a matter of principle he thought the people of San Pedro should pay him for the boy, and desired to know if I could compel them to do so. I told him that, by the laws of our country, the boy was entitled to his freedom; that neither the President nor any one was allowed by our laws to hold slaves, and if he knew of any Indian that was then held by our people against his will, I would see that he was set free. He replied that he knew that if the boy was an American he had no right to hold him, but he had captured him in another country from another people, and he thought that the Mexicans only had a right to interfere. I told him that we had a treaty by which we had agreed to interfere, and then inquired of him if he knew we had a war some time ago among ourselves, and why we fought with each other. He said he knew of the war, but did not know the cause. I then explained to him that part of our people owned slaves and a part did not; that upon this question they became angry with each other, and many men were killed; that those opposed to holding slaves had conquered; that afterward laws were made prohibiting any one from holding as a slave a negro, Indian, Mexican, or any one else. He said he supposed it was all right, and he would say no more about it.

I am advised by Captain Jefferd, that, when those who yield allegiance to Cachise are all gathered together, they will number from 1,500 to 2,000 of all ages. In the terms of peace recently made, they have been permitted to retain their property and arms. Those I saw are well mounted, and generally have improved breech-loading guns. They are under no control except such voluntary obedience as they choose to give to the agent, and he informs me that, so far, all have complied with every request; but they distinctly declared at the outset that they would not place themselves" within the power of the military authorities. Their fighting condition is undoubtedly better now than at any period since they commenced the war. Probably they number less, but they have been inured to such constant hardships that they are capable of any degree of endurance. With improved arms and their knowledge of the use of them, my judgment is that they are more formidable than ever before. That he could resist such superior forces as were brought against him for a long time, and protect his women and children, is truly wonderful, and shows conclusively that he is a superior man. It is true that their superior knowledge of the country has been of great advantage, and by smokes they have a system of telegraphing by which they were able to communicate with their people over a large scope of country. If necessary required, they could subsist on the natural products of the country, and many of the mountains inhabited by them are almost impassable for man or beast.

The question is often asked—Will Cachise remain at peace? This can only be answered by Him who rules over all. The published reports of interviews between him and agents of the Government, during the past and present year in New Mexico, of his professions of peace and the efforts made to please him, and his subsequent bloody career in Arizona since last April, naturally lead to a distrust of his sincerity now; but it is said these reports in many respects were untrue, and, if so, Cachise may not have acted as treacherously as they would make him appear to have done.

My impression is that he is now in good earnest, and that he desires peace, but he and his followers are wild men, and with the best of efforts on our part, some real or imaginary cause may at any moment set them again on the war path. That a permanent peace may be secured should be and is the wish of every friend of humanity. If he should remain at peace, then with the energetic war policy General Crook is now dealing out to hostile ones, our Apache troubles will soon be ended; for this band has been the cover for Indians from the Grand White Mountain, and other Reservations to go on raids and return again when their nefarious work was done.

To me, the most singular circumstances about these Indians, is the confidence they have in Captain Jefferds, and the influence he has over them; and learning that he is respected as an honorable man by all who know him, and that for the past three years he has held interviews with Cachise, and was the only white man who for twelve years had been in his camp and returned alive, it may be in place to recite the facts connected with their acquaintance and subsequent friendship. He is 36 years of age, tall, and well-proportioned; was born in the State of New York; came to Denver, Col., in 1857, and practiced law for a short time; has since spent much of his time in the mountains, prospecting for gold and silver; has been among nearly all the Indian tribes of North America; has made their habits and peculiarities a study, and is by nature well qualified to deal with them. Several years ago, he was Superintendent of the Overland Mail Company, and during a short period of time that he was in charge, Cachise and his band killed twenty-one of his employes. He finally went to prospecting again, and made up his mind that if the Government could not subdue so bad an enemy, he would try and make him a friend, and, by the help of other Indians, he visited Cachise in his own camp. This act inspired Cachise with profound respect for his courage and sincerity. Through Captain Jefferds, Cachise was brought to Canada Alamosa Reservation in 1871, and to him General Howard was led to his camp. General Howard appointed him Special Indian Agent, and I do not believe any other man living could now manage them, wild as they are; and I have strong hopes if the Government will continue him in charge that peace may be maintained.

In this connection, I desire to say that one of the most fatal mistakes, in my judgment, made by the Government in dealing with the Indians, is the selection of Agents because they belong to any particular religious denomination. No doubt, the purpose of the choice is good, but practically it proves not good. To govern and manage wild Indians successfully requires peculiar qualifications. An Agent should not only be honest, truthful, and just to both Indians and citizens, but he should also be patient, cool, and possessed of plenty of nerve. Nothing so soon destroys the confidence of Indians as to know their Agent fears them; besides, it requires years of acquaintance and experience to understand the Indian character. Without this knowledge in advance, few Agents attain it in time to be successful. Nowhere can such efficient Agents be found as in the country where the Indians live. The fact that General Howard has already selected two in this country to fill the most difficult places among the Apaches is evidence that he is of the same opinion.

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—Prayers were offered in the churches of all denominations in New Orleans, last Sunday, for "the down-trodden people of Louisiana." Bishop Wilmer is said to have issued a letter announcing that all the churches in his diocese will be open during this week for that purpose. While all the good people are praying to be rid of the carpet-baggers, all the carpet-baggers are preying on the good people.

—Every day a new surprise is [illegible] Japanese to the world [illegible]. Their progress is marvellous. [illegible] news from that wonderful people is to the effect that the Government ordered the organization of eight colleges and two hundred and fifty-six high-schools. In addition to this, it is in contemplation to establish over fifty-three thousand public-schools, in which the attendance of all children over 6 years of age shall be compulsory.

—Half a dozen "sand-spouts"—columns of sand drawn up by whirlwinds—were to be seen on the Twenty-two-Mile Desert, yesterday afternoon, from 2 till nearly 3 o'clock. They whirled about, keeping always about the same distance apart, and moving in the same direction, each, apparently, a solid column ten feet in diameter and one thousand feet high. The tops of all these columns seemed to be blown off by a brisk breeze from the [illegible] which carried the dust in clouds over the [illegible] of mountains lying to the east of the [illegible] the Carson. Sometimes two of these "sand-spouts," or whirlwinds—call them what you may—come together, when they explode with a loud report, and both instantly disappear.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

—A petition is being circulated in some parts of Michigan, and is receiving numerous signatures, praying the Legislature "to pass such a law as will protect the most valuable varieties of fish during the spawning season, and prevent wanton destruction; and also to appropriate such a sum as may be deemed advisable, to be expended in stocking the public waters of the State with such valuable species of fish as may be suited to thrive therein, under the direction of a suitable Commission, to be composed of men who are acquainted with the subject and competent to undertake the work."

—The trial of the unfortunate young woman, Alice Moore, who slew her friend, Mr. Funk, in Circleville, Ohio, a few weeks ago, was concluded with a verdict of "not guilty." Funk was a gambler. He had injured the young lady in question by maintaining and furnishing her an establishment. Being displeased with some irregularities upon her part, he determined to destroy some of his own furniture. He did so, and while leaving the house was pursued by the frail Alice and slain. It was a case of justifiable homicide. Funk might have been going off for re-enforcements. Courts will take notice that when their particular friends take "tantrums," it is proper to kill them. It is impossible to commit murder in such cases. The charge of Judge Olds in this case is a gem in jurisprudence.

[T]HE LAW COURTS.

[Colla]pse of a Leading Firm and Flight of a Partner.

[Ro]ugh Leaf from Life—A Compulsory Marriage.

[Gen]eral Items of Interest from the Courts.

[Rec]ord of Judgments and Trials and New Suits.

[illegible] flight of Joseph Farnsworth, and the financial [illegible] currences narrated below, have led rep[resent]atives of New York houses doing bus[iness] with the Chicago firm of Farnsworth, Brow[n] [illegible], wholesale hatters and furriers, to make [an in]vestigation into the affairs of the latte[r] [res]ult of which was that the Eastern firm[s] [illegible]ed to, with the consent of several Chicag[o] [illegible]ors, representing claims amounting to ove[r] [illegible]00, yesterday filed a petition in bank[ruptcy] [illegible], praying, beside the formal order of ad[judication] [illegible]tion, that Samuel Brown and Josep[h] [Farn]sworth be enjoined from making an[y] [illegible] collections of debts, and that the estat[e] [be] placed in the hands of Henry C[illegible] to take charge of in th[e] [interes]t of the creditors, with power to a[illegible] matters at his discretion, in order to reali[ze] [rap]idly and surely as possible on the resid[ue] [illegible] stock of goods and merchandise now [illegible] and to settle all outstanding matters [illegible] and difficulty as promptly as practicabl[e] [illegible] not to delay a final settlement. T[he] [petiti]on and affidavits are unusually long, a[nd] [illegible] that a patient and exhaustive search h[as been] made into the affairs of the firm and i[ts] [tr]ansactions.

[The] affidavit of David Fox, on behalf of Char[illegible] [&] Son, of New York, shows that the fi[rm] [refus]ed payment on the following notes: $2[illegible], [$]1,200, and $1,233.20; and the affida[vit of] James W. Conrow, for the fi[rm of] G. J. Ferry & Conrow, of N[ew York] affirms that Farnsworth & Bro[wn] [illegible] judgment on notes for $478.[illegible], [$]3.37, $144, and $423.50; the whole of su[ch] being given between the 7th of Aug[ust and the] [illegible]th of October inclusive.

[It a]ppears from the creditors' petition th[at] [Farn]sworth was the financial manager of t[he firm] and that the information set forth by t[he petiti]oners was obtained from his son, and Sa[muel B]rown. The following are the allegations [of the p]etition:

[That] Joseph Farnsworth has absconded, with int[ent to def]raud his creditors, and the creditors of the fi[rm; th]at both Joseph Farnsworth and Samuel Bro[wn] [in] contemplation of the insolvency of the fi[rm] committed the various acts of ba[nkruptcy] [illegible] after set forth. That on the 14th i[nst.] [illegible] paid to the City National Bank the sum [illegible] month before it fell due, stating a[illegible] for so doing that the debt for which the n[ote was] given was contracted through a friend of his. T[hat on the] 14th of November, a note owing to a perso[n] [illegible] of Brown, namely, H. W. Fay, of New York, [illegible] fell due, and the said firm being unable to [illegible] [am]ount sent said Fay book debts the amoun[t] [illegible] to [illegible], as collateral security, receiving b[illegible] note, as renewing it by another, amounting [illegible] falling due on the 14th inst. That on the [illegible] Brown asked Farnsworth to look out for [illegible] as the next day was Sunday; and [illegible] he would not, "whereupon a disp[ute] [illegible]el, and fight arose, resulting in Farnsworth [illegible] [tak]ing between $3,000 and $4,000 of the funds [illegible] [illegible], first going to the City National Bank [illegible] [illegible] $5,000 out of $8,726 belonging to the fund [deposit]ed in the bank, and applying it to the paymen[t] [of the n]ote already referred to, pocketing the bala[nce] [and le]aving a letter for Brown, directing him to ch[illegible] payable account with $5,000 paid to City Natio[nal] [illegible], and $3,726 to his own private account; s[illegible] time Brown has had detectives endeavorin[g] [to find] him, but without success. That on the 17th i[nst.] [illegible] settled all notes due to the Commercial Nat[ional Ba]nk, aggregating $10,000, by giving the bank a [illegible] of $3,000, and a warehouse receipt issued by L[illegible] [M]itchell, of the North Division of Chic[ago] [for] $5,000 worth of merchandise in t[he] [illegible]house, as collateral security for said $3,000, [illegible] [rece]ivable, amounting to $6,448.06 and cash $705.9[illegible] [wh]ich the bank received as full payment for said [indebt]edness. That Brown said, in excuse for his [illegible] the bank refused to renew the bills, and he [illegible] [sai]d he was bound to pay these bills as a sec[illegible]

That, according to the estimate furnished [by Brow]n, there will be a deficiency of $23,131.36; but [from th]e examination of the books they have foun[d it will] not fall far short of $40,000. The petition[ers fu]rther state that they are informed the said C[ommerc]ial National Bank holds a demand note of the [firm for] [illegible]5,000, that Brown is collecting the debts due to [the firm] and selling the goods and merchandise [as fast] as possible, for the purpose, as he avows, of [paying] the bank the amount of said demand note; [and they] fear that he may apply all the funds he col[lects to t]he payment of preferred creditors unless [restrain]ed, and that Farnsworth would do the same [if he retur]ned. That the stock in the store is value[d at] [illegible]00, most of it being new and lately purch[ased, con]sisting of furs, hats and caps, the present be[ing the] [illegible] season for selling the same; that the seas[on is rap]idly passing, and the goods likely to deprecia[te] [illegible] per cent. That petitioners represent a[illegible] [illegible]00 of claims, and other parties in Chicago $[illegible] [illegible] whom have conferred together and approve [the pro]ceeding. Wherefore they pray that Charles B. [illegible] [be a]ppointed provisional Assignee, to dispose of th[e stock] and manage it for the creditors.

[T]he following are the abstracts of acco[unts fur]nished by Brown and by the petitioners [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]s and accounts	$200,[illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]s and accounts	$114,895.89
[illegible] in Commercial National Bank	3,738.35
[illegible] in vault	726.32
[Mer]chandise	67,204.36
	$186,[illegible]

Balance	$23,1[illegible]
[A]mounts to be balanced by profit and loss:	
[Tra]velling expenses	$ 8,[illegible]
[Sal]aries	29,[illegible]
[Com]missions	[illegible]
[Ins]urances	2,[illegible]
[Fur]niture and fixtures	2,[illegible]
[Inter]est and exchange	6,[illegible]
[Ex]penses, rent, and sundries	12,[illegible]
[Fre]ight	[illegible]
[Mer]chandise account	28,[illegible]
[Pro]fit and loss	[illegible]

The following is the account furnished by [illegible] [petiti]oners:

LIABILITIES.

[Amoun]t of liabilities as taken from [the] books	$199,[illegible]

ASSETS.

[Sto]ck at invoice cost	$67,204.30
[Bill]s receivable	3,155.70
[Acc]ounts due	85,076.12
[Cas]h	4,463.67
[Def]iciency	$39,[illegible]

A ROUGH LEAF FROM LIFE.

In the divorce suit Hirsch *v.* Hirsch, th[e] [illegible] [illegible]ced lady claims the custody of the chil[d] [wh]ich the Court had given to the father [toget]her with increased alimony adequate t[o the] [inc]reased charge. The matter came b[efore Ju]dge Williams yesterday. A pitiable tal[e was tol]d by the defendant's counsel. He [said his] client, an engineer in the e[mploy of] the Board of Public Works, and a dese[rving and in]dustrious, worthy man, was rendered h[omeless] and destitute by the fire, even to losin[g his sit]uation. He had since been assured by [a do]ctor that he was suffering from consum[ption]. [At] the time when he was almost broken-he[arted he] suddenly found that the wife, who was [liv]ing under his roof, had brought a divorc[e suit ag]ainst him. The result of the suit wa[s that the] parties were separated, and the chi[ld give]n to the custody of the father, the wife [being co]ndemned to eat the bread of idleness [on a sa]le of $500 per annum. He showed how [the p]oor man, already broken down and [ruin]ed by his losses by the fire, [with a] little property mortgaged, and [illegible] [h]ead, was illy capable of meeting the ex[pense of] maintaining two establishments, but [ne]vertheless, his wife had come to the C[ourt aga]in and obtained increased alimony to th[e amou]nt of $720 per annum. The divorced [wife's st]ory was different; she urged that her late [husband] was doing well; that he had obtai[ned a sit]uation worth $1,800 a year; that his hom[e] [illegible] habits were unfit for his children, and [that he] was in every respect disqualified from [their ch]arge, asserting instances of dirty practice[s and in]credible actions which are not fit to [print]. [O]n the husband retorted that his wife [was a w]icked woman; of an evil temper; that hi[s] [illegible] [ha]d been stolen from him by her, [an]d under her instruction they had be[come li]ars and thieves; that one of them [had ca]rried a pistol, and the other had been [in the ha]bit of stealing iron; that he wanted to [send the]m to school at South Bend, Indiana, an[d that he] was not allowed to look after their [illegible] [illegible]ne he should shudder for their future. [It is pl]ain that the man and woman were embi[ttered to]wards each other, so that nothing lik[e a fair st]atement of the facts could be extracted [from the]m, and therefore Judge Williams too[k the b]oys into his room and examined them [illegible] [the] conclusion of which he informe[d the pa]rties that he should consult with Judg[e] [illegible] [...]ll, and decide in a few days.

MARRIED BY COERCION.

Let the "Justice of the Peace" see to i[t that his] mantle be not tarnished. Here com[illegible]

a large scope of country. If necessary require they could subsist on the natural products of the country, and many of the mountains inhabited by them are almost impassable for man or beast.

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—The Special Superintendency of Indian Affairs in Utah, filed by Dr. Dodge, has been discontinued, by order from the Department of the Interior, and General Morrow, on request of Secretary Delano, has been designated by the War Department to take the supervision of the Indians in Utah and Eastern Nevada.

—Some reckless itemizer has set afloat the statement that "it costs a cent per pound to get transported from Council Bluffs to Chicago." We ask our exchanges to forbear placing this statement in their "State Items," for it is scandalously untrue. The freight upon grain from Council Bluffs to Chicago is thirty cents per hundred pounds, or three-tenths of a cent per pound.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

—Prayers were offered in the churches of all denominations in New Orleans, last Sunday, for "the down-trodden people of Louisiana." Bishop Wilmer is said to have issued a letter announcing that all the churches in his diocese will be open during this week for that purpose. While all the good people are praying to be rid of the carpet-baggers, all the carpet-baggers are preying on the good people.

—Every day a new surprise is ... Their progress ... Japanese to the world ... news from that wonderful ... is marvellous ... to the effect that the Government has ordered the organization of eight colleges, two hundred and fifty-six high-schools. In addition to this it is in contemplation to establish over fifty-three thousand public-schools, in which the attendance of all children over 6 years of age shall be compulsory.

—Half a dozen "sand-spouts"—columns of sand drawn up by whirlwinds—were to be seen on the Twenty-two-Mile Desert, yesterday afternoon, from 2 till nearly 3 o'clock. They were about, keeping always about the same distance apart, and moving in the same direction, and apparently, a solid column ten feet in diameter and one thousand feet high. The tops of all these columns seemed to be carried off by a brisk breeze from the ... which carried the dust in clouds over the range of mountains lying to the east of the Sink of the Carson. Sometimes two of these "sand-spouts," or whirlwinds—call them what you may—come together, when they explode with a loud report, and both instantly disappear.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

—A petition is being circulated in some parts of Michigan, and is receiving numerous signatures, praying the Legislature "to pass such a law as will protect the most valuable varieties of fish during the spawning season, and prevent wanton destruction; and also to appropriate such a sum as may be deemed advisable, to be expended in stocking the public waters of the State with such valuable species of fish as may be suited to thrive therein, under the direction of a suitable Commission, to be composed of men who are acquainted with the subject and competent to undertake the work."

—The trial of the unfortunate young woman, Alice Moore, who slew her friend, Mr. Funk, at Circleville, Ohio, a few weeks ago, was concluded with a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Funk was a gambler. He had injured the young lady in question by maintaining her and furnishing her an establishment. Being displeased with some irregularities upon her part, he determined to destroy some of his own furniture. He did so, and while leaving the house was pursued by the frail Alice and slain. It was a case of justifiable homicide. Funk might have been going off for re-enforcements. Court ... will take notice that when their particular friends take "tantrums," it is proper to ... them. It is impossible to commit murder in such cases. The charge of Judge Olds in this case is a gem in jurisprudence.

THE LAW COURTS.

Collapse of a Leading Firm and Flight of a Partner.

A Rough Leaf from Life---A Compulsory Marriage.

General Items of Interest from the Courts.

Record of Judgments and Trials, and New Suits.

The flight of Joseph Farnsworth, and the financial occurrences narrated below, have led representatives of New York houses doing business with the Chicago firm of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers, to make an investigation into the affairs of the latter, the result of which was that the Eastern firms referred to, with the consent of several Chicago creditors, representing claims amounting to over $..., yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, praying, beside the formal order of adjudication, that Samuel Brown and Joseph Farnsworth be enjoined from making any collections of debts, and that the estate be placed in the hands of Henry C. ..., to take charge of it in the interest of the creditors, with power to act in matters at his discretion, in order to realize speedily and surely as possible on the residue of the stock of goods and merchandise now in store, and to settle all outstanding matters of account and difficulty as promptly as practicable, so as not to delay a final settlement. The petition and affidavits are unusually long, and show that a patient and exhaustive search has been made into the affairs of the firm and its transactions.

The affidavit of David Fox, on behalf of Charles Fox & Son, of New York, shows that the firm owe, in payment on the following notes: $213, $..., $1,200, and $1,233.20; and the affidavit of James W. Conrow, for the firm of G. J. Ferry & Conrow, of New York, affirms that Farnsworth & Brown owe, on judgment on notes for $478.88, $..., $144, and $423.50; the whole of such notes being given between the 7th of August and 5th of October inclusive.

It appears from the creditors' petition that Farnsworth was the financial manager of the firm, and that the information set forth by the petitioners was obtained from his son, and Samuel Brown. The following are the allegations of the petition:

That Joseph Farnsworth has absconded, with intent to defraud his creditors, and the creditors of the firm; that both Joseph Farnsworth and Samuel Brown, in contemplation of the insolvency of the firm, committed the various acts of bankruptcy hereinafter set forth. That on the 14th inst. he paid to the City National Bank the sum of $..., a month before it fell due, stating as a reason for so doing that the debt for which the note was given was contracted through a friend of his. That on the 14th of November, a note owing to a personal friend of Brown, namely, H. W. Fay, of New York, for $..., fell due, and the said firm being unable to pay it, turned over said Fay book debts ... the amount of $..., as collateral security, receiving back ... renewing it by another, amounting to $..., falling due on the 14th inst. That on the 12th inst. Brown asked Farnsworth to look out for the note, as the next day was Sunday; and he said he would not, "whereupon a dispute, quarrel, and fight arose, resulting in Farnsworth absconding, taking between $3,600 and $4,000 of the funds and deposits then going to the City National Bank and ... $4,000 out of $8,726 belonging to the fund deposited in the bank, and applying it to the payment of the note already referred to, pocketing the balance, and leaving a letter for Brown, directing him to charge the payable account with $5,000 paid to City National Bank, and $3,726 to his own private account; since which time Brown has had detectives endeavoring to find him, but without success. That on the 17th inst. Brown settled all notes due to the Commercial National Bank, aggregating $10,000, by giving the bank a new note for $3,500, and a warehouse receipt issued by Lewis Mitchell, of the North Division of Chicago, for $6,000 worth of merchandise in their warehouse, as collateral security for said $3,000, bills receivable, amounting to $6,448.05 and cash $705.38, all of which the bank received as full payment for said indebtedness. That Brown said, in excuse for his conduct, the bank refused to renew the bills, and he considered he was bound to pay these bills as a sacred debt. That, according to the estimate furnished by Brown, there will be a deficiency of $23,131.36; but, by a closer examination of the books, they have found it will not fall far short of $41,000. The petitioners further state that they are informed the said Commercial National Bank holds a demand note of the firm for $5,000, that Brown is collecting the debts due to the firm and selling the goods and merchandise as fast as possible, for the purpose, as he avows, of paying to the bank the amount of said demand note; and they fear that he may apply all the funds he collects to the payment of preferred creditors unless restrained, and that Farnsworth would do the same if he returned. That the stock in the store is valued at $..., most of it being new and lately purchased, consisting of furs, hats and caps, the present being a short season for selling the same; that the season is rapidly passing, and the goods likely to depreciate 25 per cent. That petitioners represent about $... of claims, and other parties in Chicago $96,000, ... whom have conferred together and approve this proceeding. Wherefore they pray that Charles B. King be appointed provisional Assignee, to dispose of the estate and manage it for the creditors.

The following are the abstracts of accounts furnished by Brown and by the petitioners:

LIABILITIES.

Bills and accounts	$209,695.22

ASSETS.

Bills and accounts	$114,895.89
... in Commercial National Bank	3,738.55
... in vault	726.22
Merchandise	67,204.80
	$186,563.86
Balance	$23,131.36

Amounts to be balanced by profit and loss:

Selling expenses	$ 8,354.82
Salaries	29,056.17
Commissions	708.48
Insurances	2,055.79
Furniture and fixtures	2,324.31
Interest and exchange	6,656.69
Expenses, rent, and sundries	12,559.95
Freight	4,387.38
Merchandise account	28,668.83
Profit and loss	27.09

The following is the account furnished by petitioners:

LIABILITIES.

Amount of liabilities as taken from ...	$199,895.22

ASSETS.

Stock at invoice cost	$67,204.80
Bills receivable	3,155.70
Accounts due	85,076.12
Cash	4,463.67
Deficiency	$39,995.43

A ROUGH LEAF FROM LIFE.

In the divorce suit, Hirsch v. Hirsch, the divorced lady claims the custody of the children, which the Court had given to the father, together with increased alimony adequate to the increased charge. The matter came before Judge Williams yesterday. A pitiable tale was told by the defendant's counsel. He said his client, an engineer in the employ of the Board of Public Works, and a deserving, industrious, worthy man, was rendered homeless and destitute by the fire, even to losing his situation. He had since been assured by his doctor that he was suffering from consumption. At the time when he was almost broken-hearted, he suddenly found that the wife, who was still living under his roof, had brought a divorce suit against him. The result of the suit was that the parties were separated, and the children given to the custody of the father, the wife being condemned to eat the bread of idleness at the rate of $500 per annum. He showed how the poor man, already broken down and burdened by his losses by the fire, with a little property mortgaged, and debt-laden, was illy capable of meeting the expense of maintaining two establishments, but that, nevertheless, his wife had come to the Court again and obtained increased alimony to the extent of $720 per annum. The divorced wife's story was different; she urged that her late husband was doing well; that he had obtained a situation worth $1,800 a year; that his home and habits were unfit for his children, and that he was in every respect disqualified from their charge, asserting instances of dirty practices and of edible actions which are not fit to print. To this the husband retorted that his wife was a bad woman; of an evil temper; that his boys had been stolen from him by her, and that under her instruction they had become liars and thieves; that one of them always carried a pistol, and the other had been in the habit of stealing iron; that he wanted to send them to school at South Bend, Indiana; and that he was not allowed to look after their discipline he should shudder for their future. It was plain that the man and woman were embittered towards each other, so that nothing like a fair statement of the facts could be extracted from either, and therefore Judge Williams took the boys into his room and examined them closely, at the conclusion of which he informed the parties that he should consult with Judge Farwell, and decide in a few days.

MARRIED BY COERCION.

Let the "Justice of the Peace" see to it that his ermine be not tarnished. Here comes Herman Hardung, with his prayer for divorce against his wife, Mary Hardung, in which he makes the following serious charges against the Justice:

Your orator further shows that on or about the month of February, 1871, he was unlawfully arrested on a bastardy warrant, upon a complaint made before a Justice of the Peace in Cook County, State aforesaid, by one Mary Hardung, whom your orator prays may be made a party defendant hereto; that at the time of the arrest and appearance *he was not allowed any trial*, but was informed and threatened by the officer, and said Justice of the Peace, that he would be imprisoned and deprived of his liberty if he refused to marry said Mary, *or pay them a large sum of money*; all of which threats were made during the time he was held in close custody by said officer and Justice of the Peace. That, being unable to pay said large sum of money, and through fear of being deprived of his liberty, and while still in the custody of said officer and Justice aforesaid, he consented to marriage with the Mary aforesaid, and while still continuing in custody as aforesaid, the said marriage ceremony was performed. That immediately after said ceremony was performed, he left said Mary, and has never at any time since cohabited with her or recognized her as his wife, nor ever seen her.

And further says, that he was not the father of the child respecting which said warrant was issued; and that, had he been offered an opportunity when in custody, he could easily have proved that another person was the culpable party; but that, being an ignorant man, and having no one to advise him, and being with the fear of imprisonment before his eyes, he yielded to threats, and married the woman. He has now been advised by counsel that he can obtain a divorce, and he prays relief from the marriage bond.

THE BROWN WILL CASE.

The wretched family fight over the will of John Brown, in the cause Wolcott v. Smith et al., which was reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time it came before Judge Farwell, was up for new trial yesterday, the former jury, it will be remembered, after an unusually bitter hearing, having failed to agree. The Court was detained a long time by the difficulty of finding a jury, there being no jury empanelled for yesterday, and it being a matter of doubt whether the Judge had power to again summon the jury just discharged. Finally, the difficulty was referred by the Court to the counsel to settle among themselves what should be done, it being felt by all present that a safe construction of the new law respecting juries was a matter impossible of attainment.

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

In the cause, Mason v. The Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company, for injunction restraining the use of the plaintiff's property on Carroll street, between Canal and Clinton streets, the defendant yesterday appeared before Judge Farwell, on motion to dissolve the injunction. The counsel for the plaintiff objected, raising the point that the motion was not competent before pleadings. A discussion ensued on practice, and Judge Farwell finally said he would take the matter under consideration until next day (to-day).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Register Hibbard yesterday heard evidence on the claim of Albert Card against the Mutual Security Company, on a policy which Card alleged the company's agent to have verbally contracted to issue before the fire came and swallowed up the property intended to be insured. The Assignee contests the claim, and the hearing will cost a goodly portion of the sum the claimant would receive under the most favorable circumstances.

Judge Moore, sitting in Judge Jameson's Court, yesterday, refused the motion for a new trial in the celebrated land case—Hugh Maher v. Gerrish—which was lately decided, as reported fully in THE TRIBUNE at the time, after several years' litigation. An appeal was allowed, under bond for $20,000.

Wm. B. Langley, dealer in watches, jewelry, etc., of No. 21 South Canal street, one of the persons lately charged by the Sunday *Times* with being a swindling "Peter Funk," yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, in trespass of the case, against Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the *Times*, laying his damages at $50,000.

Suit was brought yesterday by R. A. Loveland and others against the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago and Thomas L. Leyden, for the sum of $775.26, for lumber supplied for the erection of a church on the land described in the record of new suits in the Supreme Court (41,766).

Letters of guardianship were yesterday authorized to issue to Louis Mosser, in the matter of George Mosser, who was found by a jury, before Judge Farwell, to be a confirmed and irresponsible drunkard, in accordance with the verdict of the jury.

Several pages of claims were decided in the County Court yesterday. A motion for new trial in the case of Rainforth & Fuller was, yesterday, overruled. The motion for a change of venue to Lake County, in the case of the alleged robbery of the young Scotchman Forbes, was granted.

To-day is "sentence-day" in the Criminal Court; not a "treat" day, by any means, for those who go down to Joliet to spend Christmas. Those whom it may concern will understand the allusion.

The Assignees of Munn & Scott have obtained leave from the District Court to settle and compromise all doubtful claims at their discretion, without consulting the Court, as emergencies arise.

Lyon & Healey petition for the bankruptcy of Ettinger & Follett, of Oregon, Ogle County, Ill., on the ground of the non-payment of a note of $450, and a preferential payment to a creditor.

Albert Heymann commenced a replevin action in the Circuit Court, yesterday, for repossession of an entire chemist's stock at No. 88 West Washington street, against Jane R. Stow and Joel Lull.

Barnum Blake yesterday filed his $8,000 bond to secure costs in Blake v. Blake, the sureties being Joseph A. Barker and A. W. Gilmore.

Judge Porter left town for the East on Saturday to visit his friends in that far-off region during the Christmas holidays.

Yesterday, a petit jury of sixteen was empanelled in the Criminal Court.

ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

CALL TO-DAY.

No change in the programme announced in the Courts of Judge Porter, Judge Booth, and Judge Tree.

In the United States Circuit Court, Cahill v. Andes Insurance Company, the motion for new trial will be argued to-day, and the same in Lewis et al. v. Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Judge Blodgett will announce his decision in cases yesterday taken under advisement.

JUDGMENTS AND TRIALS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Hopkins, J.*)—701—Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. Hanbrough; verdict for the plaintiff, damages, $4,065.38. 700—Same v. Carver; trial commenced. (*Bankruptcy.*)—2,128—Munn & Scott; order to compromise with creditors in doubtful cases. 2,168—Same; entered and issued rule to show cause. 2,169—Ettinger & Follett; same. 2,170—Farnsworth, Brown & Co.; rule to show cause on Joseph Farnsworth, and injunction; adjudication by confession against Samuel Brown; Charles B. King appointed provisional Assignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—... Chapin et al. v. Wells et al.; motion for new trial taken under advisement. 523—Coffield v. Continental Life Insurance Company; motion overruled, no one appearing. 526—Norton et al. v. Northern Transportation Company; motion for new trial partly heard, and continued till to-day. 552—Hall v. Dickinson; judgment bond for the proper application of the money to be given in the sum of $1,500; motion for new trial overruled. 586—Howell v. Avery; no parties appearing, motion for new trial overruled. 657—Willetts et al. v. Somer et al.; motion for new trial taken under advisement. 703—Buckley, Assignee, v. Schott; defendant not present, motion for new trial overruled. 678—Haugh et al. v. Woodruff; taken under advisement.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—30—Field v. Franz; judgment on verdict; exceptions in sixty days; appeal, bond $500, in thirty days. 164—Morrison v. Queal; defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's last replication sustained, and ten days to amend. (*Tree, J.*)—723—Crilly v. Larned; motion for continuance overruled. 3,058—Easter v. Michaelis; motion to discharge bail denied, and exceptions. (*Williams, J.*)—536—Clara v. Fras. A. Russell et al.; order reappointing Commissioners for partition. 718—Hubbard v. McMurtrie; time to plead, etc. extended thirty days. (*Farwell, J.*) 771—In the matter of George Mosser, a drunkard; a petition for the appointment of guardian; letters of guardianship to issue. —Wolcott v. Smith et al.; new trial commenced.

SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—1047—Ulrich v. Moore; dismissed by plaintiff. 684a—Maher v. Gerrish; motion for new trial denied and judgment; appeal by defendant; bond $20,000, and bill of exceptions in sixty days. (*Gary, J.*) 281—Fish v. Leser; set for 17th March. —Burnham v. Burnham; decree of divorce.

COUNTY COURT.

Silas W. Post; Nellie Post (alleged widow's) appeal bond approved. Francis Pasdeloup; citation on surviving partner, returnable Jan. 3 to show partnership account, and collections. Andrew Nelson; assets and liabilities approved. Michael Long; citation on administrator returnable Jan. 6 to show cause why he should not be removed for mismanagement. Orrin Miller; administration to widow; bond of $4,000 approved. Carlotta Crosby et al., minors; guardianship to Sebring Clarkson on the renunciation of the mother; bond of $2,000 approved. Florence M. Crosby; same; bond of $3,000. Sarah Lynch; administration to Wm. J. Rogan and Mary F. Welply; bond of $1,000 approved. Fredericka Vogt; citation on George Vogt continued to Jan. 3, 10 a. m. The balance of the day was occupied in deciding claims.

CRIMINAL COURT.

487—Burke; nolle prosequi entered. 551—Fuller and Rainforth; motion to quash indictment overruled, and venue changed to Lake County. 238—Sollitt; nolle prosequi entered. 182—Gardner et al.; same. 552—William F. Blain; information filed, trial for keeping a gambling house; fined $100 and costs. 277—Mulhern; trial for assault, and fined $50 and costs. 2—Hugh Garrity; assault with intent to rob; motion for new trial overruled; 60 days to file bill of exceptions.

NEW SUITS.

CIRCUIT COURT—5,289—Withheld for service. 5,290—McGranger v. Friedlander et al.; appeal. 5,291—People ex rel. Ramsey v. Iver Lawson; tax appeal. 5,292—Smith & Quinn v. E. W. Pike; petition for mechanic's lien on lots 11 and 12 in R. J. Hamilton's Subdivision in the west half of the east half of the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 39, for $800. 5,293—Jacob Poull & Son v. E. W. Pike; same on same, for $1,485.20. 5,294—Sands & Wright v. Charles Scripter et al.; same on Lots 1 to 4, and 9 to 12, in Block 19 of Johnston, Roberts & Storr's Addition to Chicago, for $280.16. 5,295—Same v. Andrew Gustafson; same on the south 24 feet of Lot 4, Block 26, in same Addition, for $208. 5,296—Mary Merrill v. Samuel S. Hayes, Michael Moran, and David Jennings; petition for dower of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 40. 5,297—John Murray for use of William H. Williams v. John D. Develing, John Develing and Robert S. Thompson; debt, $3,000. 5,298—Wm. B. Langley v. W. F. Storey; case, $50,000. 5,299—Albert Hymann v. Jane R. Stow and Joel Lull; replevin of chemist's stock No. 88 West Washington street.

SUPERIOR COURT—41,761—Francis Dover v. Curtis C. Meserve and Philip Meyer; assumpsit, $250. 41,762—Herman v. Mary Harding; divorce. 41,763—Lanrette v. Thomas James; same. 41,764—Joshua v. Elizabeth Dunbar; same. 41,765—Suppressed for service. 41,766—Ralph A. Loveland, Saul W. Barnard, and Douglas L. White v. Thos. F. Leydon and the Catholic Bishop of Chicago; petition for mechanics' lien on sub-block 3 in Totten & Dunning's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2, west of School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Town. 38, for $779.26. 41,767—Robert M. Eddy v. T. H. Lawrence and N. McLean; assumpsit, $600. 41,768—Suppressed for service. 41,769—A. M. Dryfoos v. H. Liebenstein & Co.; assumpsit, $2,500. 41,770—Hy. C. Hill v. Chas. L. Spalding; assumpsit, $5,000. 41,771—Edward Mondel v. Chas. Storchlein; case $3,000. 41,772—Swain, Barnard & Co. v. Irons & Smith; assumpsit, $600. 41,773—Daniel Hurley v. John Fitzgerald; assumpsit, $500.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

Ettinger & Follett, Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois, on the petition of Lyon & Healy. Farnsworth, Brown & Co., on the petition of Charles Fox & Son, of New York, and G. F. Ferry & Conrow, of New York.

ICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some things are better for being "home-made"; as, for instance, mince pies and sausage; but not the commodity called Chicago ice. Let me put the question: Which, good citizens of Chicago, would you prefer to use during the heats of next summer,—the "home-made ice from the Chicago River and Bridgeport Basin, or that which comes from the crystal lakes and streams of the country?

This question appeals not less to the Board of Health than to the taste of all ice-consumers. Some may maintain that one body of water furnishes as pure and good a quality of ice as another; that freezing drives out all impurities from the water. This may be so, but I doubt it, and so will the multitude. If people do not relish liquid water from Chicago River, how can they fancy the same in solid form? I do not believe that good, wholesome ice can be made from any body of water to be found within the city limits.

J. C.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE RUBBING-CURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I challenge anybody to find a simpler and more effectual remedy for nervous diseases than what is known as the Rubbing-Cure,—a cure within the reach of all. Nervous persons being in a disturbed electric state, and need the rubbing friction from another's hands to draw off the electricity which is in excess, or impart what is lacking to a healthy condition. Rubbing is the best anodyne that can be administered. It soothes and quiets the nerves, inducing sleep, which in turn invigorates the body. Again; rubbing is beneficial to invalids as a substitute for other exercise and out-door life. Were rubbing generally resorted to in the case of persons suffering from overwork or nervous prostration, more cures would be wrought than the best physicians ever dreamed of in their philosophy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1872.

MORE LIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am one of those unfortunate individuals who are compelled to consume, not the "midnight oil," but the midnight gas. There is an interval between 5 and 12 o'clock in the evening, in which it is impossible to get a clear and brilliant light whereby to read or write. The Gas Company, I notice, with a commendable spirit of economy, are disposed to economize with regard to the cost of production; and, while they evince no disposition to abate from the cost to the consumer, still it would be well to put on sufficient pressure to enable those who desire it to indulge in the luxury of a clear light, particularly when they pay for it. I write this note with a flickering light, by which the alphabetical characters are scarcely distinguishable. At a party, last night, the gas had to be relighted several times. If we are to resort to kerosene, let us know it.

MORE LIGHT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1872.

The Best Covering for Steam-Boilers and Pipes.

Hundreds of improvements are daily coming into general use that the world outside scarcely understands, and even the most interested parties only hear of in an indefinite way that fails to attract their attention. Hence it is that the good things of this life fall to so few, not because they are few in number, but because most men allow them to pass by unrecognized until the brighter fellows have been enjoying them for a long time. This is almost proverbial. How many people know what asbestos is, or to what uses it can be put? They know from casual utterances they heard years ago that asbestos was the one thing in nature that would not burn away, but as to any useful end that this phenomenal substance could be made to subserve, they know nothing about it, probably. And yet it is the best, most durable, and neatest thing in the world for various things. There is a company organized in this country known as the "Asbestos Felting Company," who are engaged in the preparation of this substance for covering boilers and steam pipes. It is laid on like plaster, and gives a finish to boilers and steam pipes which alone would recommend it. But it is non-conducting, and saves from 10 to 40 per cent of fuel; is practically indestructible, and lasts for years; never cracks, and is perfectly flexible, contracting and expanding without break or waste. The agent for this felting in Chicago is C. B. Cotten, No. 51 North Wells street.

Santa Claus in Advance.

Old Santa stepped into the popular Railroad Laundry of Loomis & Son, No. 193 West Monroe street, yesterday noon, and, through the agency of Miss Lizzie Hogan and Miss Kate Sweeney, and in behalf of the girls employed there, presented Mr. Justin Loomis and his estimable lady with a magnificent silver water pitcher and goblets. The present was made in advance, as Mr. Loomis and lady were to leave the city in the afternoon to spend the holidays elsewhere. We deem this well worthy of mention as the evidence of a kind employer, who knows how to appreciate such a mark of esteem from those in his employ. Long may they prosper.

The Chickering Square Grand.

This piano, possessing most of the fine points of the renowned Chickering Concert Grand, is certainly one of the very best instruments for parlor use extant. Messrs. Reed & Sons pronounce it second only to the full grand, and vastly superior to any square or upright piano. The Chickering record is dotted with more gold medals and prizes than would pay a King's ransom, and whoever of our readers obtain a Chickering need not be ashamed of their record as good judges.

Entirely Successful.

The building recently erected by the Chicago Tubulated Plaster Company, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Quincy streets, was tested by fire yesterday afternoon, in the presence of J. Goodwin, Jr., Isaac J. Lewis, and L. H. Davis, of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and a large number of citizens. The test was most satisfactory, and the casting fully sustained all that has been claimed for it by the proprietors. The Board of Underwriters will make a report of the test to-day, when a more extended account will be given.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.

If an article is to be judged by its popularity or success, the Wilson sewing machine is certainly ahead of all competitors, as it is claimed all the other companies' increase combined does not reach one-half of 4,100 per cent. We would advise our readers to call and see a machine that can achieve such wonders, at the office of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Sold complete for $50, and warranted for five years. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Wines for Christmas.

Gentlemen will find all they could wish in the fine selected stock of Champagnes, wines, Cognac, Havana cigars, etc., etc., at Benjamin Bruce & Co.'s, No. 511 Wabash avenue, and those desiring something choice are invited to call and examine for themselves.

The Knabe.

An evening at the Academy is made more delightful by the glorious tones of the Knabe Piano, in use there. Madam Lucca would sing with no other. Sold by J. Bauer & Co., Nos. 290 to 296 Wabash-av.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The State Presbyterian College is to be located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. George Greene furnishes an endowment of $25,000 for a professorship of mathematics; Dr. J. F. Ely and W. W. Walker endow another professorship with an equal sum; property to the amount of $75,000 is given, and the citizens are to raise $25,000 towards the erection of buildings.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A New Short Line to St. Paul---An Important Connecting Link Added.

Project for a Through Line Between Chicago and Boston---General Railroad News.

The much delayed connection between the Chicago & Northwestern and the West Wisconsin Railroads, at El Roy, Wisconsin, will be made to-day, thus giving to Chicago a new, and somewhat shorter, route to St. Paul than we have ever had before. Through trains from Chicago to St. Paul, *via* El Roy, will commence running to-day. The whole length of the line is 408 miles, and the trip from Chicago to St. Paul will be made in twenty-four hours in the winter, and sixteen hours in the summer. The line of the new route is over the Madison extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Road to El Roy, where the connecting line between the two roads begins. Thence it runs to Le Roy, a distance of 60 miles, where it connects with the West Wisconsin Road, over which it runs to St. Paul.

The opening of the new line has done much to quicken into new life many dull and dying towns. The town of El Roy has nearly doubled in population, in prospect of the benefit it may derive from the new road; and Black River Falls, a mining town, about 140 miles from St. Paul, gives promise of renewed activity, by erecting a new and large rolling mill, and in other ways preparing for an increased business. The managers of the new line have equipped it in the best possible style. The passenger coaches have been building in the shops of the Northwestern Company in this city, for some time past, and are now ready for use. They are furnished with the Miller coupler and platform, which not only connects the train securely, but prevents the cars from violently swaying from side to side. A most important provision for the safety of passengers has been introduced in the adoption of the Westinghouse air break, by which the engineer can bring the train to a "stop" as readily as sound the whistle. This road is the first of the northern lines to adopt these celebrated improvements, and it may be received as an indication that the new route will be under an enterprising management. A. H. Baldwin, Esq., the General Superintendent of the new line, was in the city last Saturday consulting with the managers of the Northwestern Road regarding the running of trains and a definite time-table. All that can be said at present about the running of trains is that two daily passenger trains will run each way between Chicago and St. Paul. A Pullman palace dining-car will be attached to each day-train, and Pullman sleeping-cars to all night-trains. These will add much to the comfort of the new line, and will aid materially in bringing it into popular favor.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

The Boston *Journal* of the 20th inst. says that a meeting of the Commercial Exchange of that city was held on Thursday of last week to hear Mr. Edward Crane explain a project for a Boston and Chicago railroad. His idea was to render the Hoosac Tunnel available for a through route to Lake Ontario, and thence to the great centres of Western trade. The proposed line would be made up of the Fitchburg, Vermont & Massachusetts; Massachusetts Central; Troy & Greenfield; Hoosac Tunnel, Troy & Boston, and the road connecting this with with Lake Ontario; Lake Ontario Shore Line, from east end of Lake Ontario to Niagara River; Canada & Western, and Michigan Central Roads, with a total capital and bonded debt of $103,608,000. The distance of the proposed route is 975 miles, and the net cost of freight could be brought down to $4.17 per ton, and the gross cost covering all expences and affording requisite dividends would be $11.67 per ton. The Exchange appointed a committee, consisting of the President and Directors and eight members, to consider the matter. This is an important scheme to Chicago, and if carried into effect, would much improve the railway system of the city. It is to be hoped some action may be taken in this city, and measures devised which shall place the new line on a solid footing.

A BUSY PAYMASTER.

Major Nolton, Paymaster of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, consumes eight days' time in making his monthly trip over the road. He first runs from Chicago to Dwight, then on the western division to Washington, then, returning to the main line, he visits East St. Louis, thence up the Jacksonville division to Roodhouse, thence over the Missouri division to Jefferson City, thence back over the Jacksonville division to Bloomington. Here he dispenses more funds than at any one point on the line of the road, it being the location of the general shops of the company.

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and those of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, will meet, pursuant to a vote of the Directors, in this city to-day, to decide as to the proposition of leasing the latter road to the former. The plan seems to meet with no decided opposition, and there is little doubt but that it will be consummated. This is an important step, and will affect many towns along the line of the Missouri River Road.

TRACK-LAYING FINISHED.

The track of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, was recently finished to Grand Rapids. For some time the terminus of the road has been at a point a few miles below Grand Rapids, and the trains have reached the city over the Grand River Valley Road. The road bed is graded, the ties distributed, and as soon as suitable "crossings" can be obtained, the extension will go rapidly forward until completed.

CUTTING OFF FIFTEEN MILES.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company contemplate a change of track on the Madison Division of the road. In place of running from Harvard Junction to Caledonia, a line will be built from Janesville, on the Wisconsin Division, across to Evansville on the Madison Division. This will shorten the line from here to St. Paul fifteen miles, and will place the important city of Janesville on that route.

RE-ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company was held last Tuesday. The old Board of Directors, consisting of M. T. Johnson, James M. Ryan, George R. Melville, Richard Barrett, Edward Harding, were unanimously re-elected. The report of the President shows that the road is completed from Galena to Platteville, a distance of twenty-six miles.

CONTEST FOR OFFICE.

It is probable that the general offices of the Nebraska extension of the Burlington & Missouri River Road will be removed to Kearney Junction. Lincoln and Omaha are fighting for them, and turning their pockets inside out to persuade the Managers to settle the offices in their respective cities, but it is believed they fight in vain.

A Desperate Encounter with a Panther.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 6.

A professional hunter, named Repza, was out hunting this week on Martin's Island, down the Columbia. The hunter was accompanied by a young hound only, which started some animal a little distance away in the dense brush. Repza ran from the thick timber in which he was standing toward the edge of the water. A clear space of several rods divided the brush and the river margin. On reaching the bank, Repza halted and placed himself in an attitude of defence. In a few minutes, the hound emerged from the timber, and came running toward its master. Immediately following the dog, and in hot pursuit, a large and ferocious panther bounded in sight. Repza raised his gun to his shoulder and fired. The ball took effect in the jaws of the animal, but did not inflict any serious injury, nor retard its advance toward the hunter. On firing, Repza retreated into the water up to his arm-pits. The wounded and infuriated animal sprang after, and "tackled" the hunter. The dog came to the rescue of his master, and made it so warm for the panther that it abandoned Repza and turned on the hound. Repza waded out toward the bank, turned around and fired the second barrel of his gun at the panther. The load was large buckshot, and took effect in the panther's side. The wound was very severe, but did not entirely disable the animal, which was getting the best of the dog. Seeing that the hound would soon be drowned, Repza resolved to rescue it, if possible. He had discharged both barrels of his gun, and cast aside his large bowie-knife in the edge of the timber when he started to retreat to the water. No time, however, was to be lost, and Repza sprang into the river to save his dog. By this time the panther had lost much blood and was growing weak from exhaustion. The hunter, who was a powerful man, seized hold of the panther's head, and, after a fierce "tussle," broke its hold on the hound. The panther now turned on Repza. A long and desperate encounter ensued between the hunter, panther, and dog. At last Repza succeeded in keeping the animal's nose under water until it was quite dead, after which he drew the body to the shore, and fainted from his wounds and exhaustion. The hunter was severely lacerated in the conflict, and has scarcely been able to leave his bed since. The hound is also badly torn.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Reappearance of a Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

Centreville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. (Dec. 16), Correspondence of the New York World.

Never since the discovery of the Cardiff giant in this county has anything occurred in its boundaries to attract such general interest in this vicinity as the return to his home in the Town of DeWitt, near the Village of Collamer, of an old farmer named Blodgett, who, it was supposed, on strong circumstantial evidence, had been brutally murdered by unknown assassins one night about five years ago.

Blodgett, who has suddenly appeared among his old neighbors, for many years owned and lived on a fine farm of about one hundred and fifty acres a mile or so from Collamer. He was generally considered wealthy, and had the entire confidence of trust in the town, being Assessor at the time of his disappearance.

Five years ago he left home one Friday evening to go to Collamer, where he was to get a considerable sum of money to pay a number of workmen the next night who were constructing a building for him. He did not return that night nor the next day, and his family became alarmed; a messenger was sent to Collamer to ascertain if possible his whereabouts. The messenger went to the place where Mr. Blodgett was to get his money, and was informed that the old farmer had drawn the money and departed, apparently for home. This news was carried to the family of the missing man, and it was at once suspected that he had been murdered. The supposition that he was murdered became almost a certainty by the story of Mrs. Joseph Breed, living near the village of Collamer, on the road to Blodgett's, and at a lonely point. Mrs. Breed, when she heard, a day or so afterwards, of the disappearance of Mr. Blodgett, stated to the family that somewhere about 10 or 11 o'clock on Friday night, about the time the old man would naturally be passing her house on his way home, he having left Collamer at a late hour, she was awakened by a noise in the road directly in front of her house. Listening, she became convinced that it was caused by a party of men struggling in the road. She heard a voice which she did not recognize say, "Knock him in the head; quick!" She then heard a shrill, loud cry of "Murder!" ending in a sort of gurgle, as if some one was being strangled. Shortly afterwards the footsteps of two or three men, as if running in the direction of Collamer, were heard, and then all was silent. Mrs. Breed was too much frightened to make any attempt to see what was being done in the road, but after the men had gone away she looked out of the window, but it was too dark for her to see anything. She was afraid to go out to the scene of the struggle at the time, but went out in the morning and discovered evidence of a severe contest. There was no blood on the ground, nor anything to lead to a knowledge who the contestants were. She was confident, however, that a murder had been committed, and when she heard of the sudden disappearance of Mr. Blodgett there was no doubt in her mind that he was the victim. Diligent search was made for the body of the murdered man, and traces of the murderers were sought on every hand, but all to no purpose.

One of the men who was suspected of being a leader in the supposed murder of Mr. Blodgett was a bad character named Carey. Some time after the disappearance of Mr. Blodgett, Carey was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of one Johnson, in Collamer. He was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary at Auburn. This strengthened the belief that he was the murderer of the old farmer.

A year or two after the supposed murder, the skull and other parts of a human skeleton were found on the shore of Oneida Lake, on the upper boundary of this county. This was believed to be a part of the remains of Mr. Blodgett, it being thought that he had been thrown into that body of water, or a stream emptying into it, in order that his murderers might baffle detection. If there remained the shadow of a doubt that Blodgett was dead this dispelled it, and the heirs of the old farmer petitioned the courts for the appointment of administrators of the estate. They were appointed, and the property remaining after the settlement of the old man's affairs was divided among the children.

The astonishment of the Blodgett family may be imagined when they received a letter some two weeks ago from a man in the oil regions purporting to be the supposed murdered man, detailing the circumstances of his appearance and requesting a sum of money to be sent him in order that he might return home, as he was penniless and did not wish to die away from home. One of the sons was sent to Pennsylvania to make a personal investigation, and after considerable search found the writer, and he turned out to be Mr. Blodgett. Although he was greatly changed the son found no difficulty in recognizing him, and he last week returned with the old man to the farm. Blodgett says that no attempt was ever made on his life, but gives no reason for his unceremonious going away, or no account of his life during the five years he was absent. The affairs of the family are somewhat mixed up by the appearance of the old farmer. His property had been divided among the heirs, and they were in possession of their respective shares. An amicable adjustment will probably be made, as the Blodgetts are all warmly attached to each other, and are overjoyed at the return of their father.

A NIGHT EXCITEMENT.

A Whole Hotel Turned Upside Down by a Sudden Cry at Night that the "Lord Was Coming."

From the Dubuque Herald, Dec. 21.

The guests at the Lorimer House had a lively shaking up about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, which for a few minutes was of a serious nature in the great fright it produced, but which fortunately turned out to be of a harmless nature, and, to look back upon, rather ludicrous. For about five minutes, however, times were lively, and there was the fastest getting out of bed that has been witnessed in Dubuque since the cold weather set in.

The cause was a lady who had been seized with insanity during the night, and insanity of a religious nature, too; she stationed herself in the hall near the head of the stairs, and suddenly, in a loud and piercing tone of voice, called everybody to repentance, for the Day-Star had come, saints, sinners, and all. The lady is the wife of an old citizen of Platteville, Wis. Her husband is among the most respectable citizens of that place, and she is described as a lady of more than ordinary ability and culture. It seems that ten or a dozen years ago she was insane, and had been treated in an asylum, but had recovered, as was supposed, years ago. On Tuesday last she came to Dubuque to make some purchases, and while here had the misfortune to attend some of the revival meetings now in progress. These, with their attendant excitement, must have unhinged her mind. On Thursday, some of her actions were peculiar, but nothing was thought of them at the time. But her conversation ran wholly to religion and its kindred topics. After she had retired, it seems that her insanity came violently upon her once more, and she got up, kindled her fire, burned up a wood-box of wood, and devoted herself to writing incoherently upon the subject uppermost in her mind. At the hour above mentioned she lost all control of herself and going into the cold hall in her night dress, she lifted up her voice, crying for all to seek repentance. "See," says she, "the Star of the East appears; the wise men are coming. Get ye ready to meet them. Believe, believe. See, see; they come, they come; beautiful in form, clothed in white, glorious to all. These are the days when old men see visions and young men dream dreams. Be ye prepared. Cry, cry aloud." And cry aloud she did, and no mistake. Of course, all the guests were wrapped in the profoundest sleep, and wakened suddenly in this manner, they could not help but be frightened. There was the liveliest tumbling out of bed that had been witnessed for many a day. The call was sudden and the time short, and it did not seem to make much difference. Universalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Catholics, Methodists, and all, were brought to their feet instanter, and it was noticed that none of them seemed above the rest to be in a hurry to accept the sudden invitation. The Hammondites were no more ready for the "Star in the East" than were the anti-Hammondites. The lady ran from one door to another, rapping violently—to the rooms occupied by A. B. Lewis, Captain H. Markell and his daughters, M. M. Ham, Mrs. Mackenzie, and others, calling in frenzied tones to the occupants: "Arise, arise; the day is dawning, the Lord is coming." And nobody seemed glad to hear the news, either, but, on the contrary, double-locked their doors, shoved the bolts, and piled up the chairs to keep out intruders, and particularly the guest who had been so suddenly announced. By this time, some two or three men came upon the scene, and, after a short resistance, secured the unfortunate lady as she was knocking loudly at the room occupied by A. G. Case, of Charles City. He wanted time before he could answer to the call, insisting that three days' grace was always rulable at his bank, and he must have it before he could honor so sudden a sight draft from such a source. She was finally led back to her room, and was quieted as well as she could be. In the morning a carriage was procured, and she was sent to her home in Platteville, where it is to be hoped she may soon recover.

Great Railroad Enterprise in South America.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Dec. 18.

On Friday, the 20th of this month, there will sail from the port of New York for Callao, Peru, South America, an expedition composed of mechanics of different kinds, among whom are James Humphrey, of Windsor (formerly of Winsted), and Messrs. Chapman, Parsons, and Barnard, of this city. They go out in the employ of the Peruvian Government, and take with them nine of Leffel's turbine wheels, which are to be placed at different points in the Peruvian Andes, on the line of the Callao, Lima & Oroyo Railway. This road passes along the base of the Andes, rising gradually until it arrives at the remarkable altitude of 15,500 feet, where it pierces the summit, and passes through a tunnel 3,000 feet in length. This tunnel is to be operated upon similar to the Mont Cenis tunnel, by means of air compressors, which are placed in close proximity to the wheels, and are to be driven by them. The compressed air is then carried to the required point in pipes, and forms the motive power for the diamonds and Ballard drills; also, for blowers for ventilation and other purposes. This road, after passing the Andes, stretches away across the country in the direction of Brazil, and finally reaches a tributary of the Amazon, thus affording a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. It is believed that this line of road presents greater natural obstacles to be overcome by the engineer than any line in the annals of modern times, and when completed must remain a lasting monument to the energy and enterprise of the American engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION

THE GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Engaged for a Brief Period,

And will appear EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE and on CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEES in her powerful rendition of

Meg Merrilies,

In the beautiful Scotch Drama, from the novel of Sir Walter Scott, entitled

GUY MANNERING;

Or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.

☞ During the engagement of this world-renowned actress, the prices will be, for reserved seats, only 50 cents, $1, and $1.25, according to location.

Special Notice.

Parties having reserved seats and coming in carriages, will direct their drivers to enter the ALLEY EAST OF THE THEATRE FROM MONROE-ST., stop at the side entrance to the Theatre (a lamp will indicate the door), and pass out on Madison-st. Have them return for you the same way; you can then remain in the Theatre until your carriage is at the door. By observing this, much convenience will be experienced. Order your carriages at 10:30.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

LEON BROTHERS,

Miss Lucy Adams, Miss Sallie Swift, Miss Marie Oliver, Guy Linton, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, in a new bill, concluding with the National Drama entitled

THE UNION SCOUT.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This (Tuesday) Evening, also Christmas Afternoon and Evening,

LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

IN JULIUS CÆSAR.

In addition to his role of Cassius, MR. BARRETT will deliver the famous oration over the body of Cæsar.

Friday—Farewell benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT. ROSEDALE.

Saturday—Rosedale Matinee.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

A Monster Bill for the Holidays. MACKIN AND WILSON in New and Striking Specialities.

Obeying Orders! A Midnight Assault!

A Trip to to the Moon. New Songs. New Dances. New Acts.

NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday. Wednesday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT OF

R. M. CARROLL

And his Three Talented Sons in their new Sensational Drama,

OUR MOTHER,

Introducing all the FAMOUS SPECIALTIES of this talented family, every night, Christmas, and Saturday Matinee.

NIXON'S.

Extraordinary Attractions for the

HOLIDAY WEEK!

First appearance in four years of the popular Melo-Dramatic Actress, MLLE. MARIE

ZOE,

THE CUBAN SYLPH, who will appear on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 23 and 24, in the great Sensational and Romantic Drama, in four acts, entitled NITA; or, Life Among the Gipsies. A full and efficient Dramatic Company engaged expressly for this occasion.

Grand Holiday Matinee, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

[BY REQUEST]

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

With entire new scenery and mechanical effects. JOHN DILLON, J. W. BLAISDELL, J. C. PADGETT, AND CHAS. E. WILSON, In their original characters, MISS KATE MEEK, MRS. WALLACE BRITTON (her first appearance), MARIE LOUISE, and the entire Company in the cast.

Grand Matinee Christmas, at 2¼ p. m.

THE GREAT PAINTING OF

MOUNT SHASTA,

(CALIFORNIA)

BY H. A. ELKINS,

Now on exhibition at 364 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office. Open day and evening, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points ....$30 currency.
Steerage to or from German points .... 34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points .... 31 currency.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......... 35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......... 35.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

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REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,
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EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

Mademoiselle Tardivel's French School.

The only one in N.Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 28 West Forty-sixth-st., N.Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. R. Goodell, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Ball, Quincy, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:30 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‖ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:30 p. m.	‖ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‖ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	‖ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 103 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*10:00 a m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1872.

FURNITURE.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 319 Blue Island-av. Great Closing-Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

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STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
63 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Political, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

SECOND PAGE—New York Letter: Jay Gould's Compromise with the Erie Railroad Company—House Decoration for Christmas—Washington Letter: A Congressman's Abuse of His Privilege; Mr. James Brooks' Attack upon Colonel M'Comb—New Publications—Cachise: Governor Safford's Account of His Interview with the Apache Chief—General News Items.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Railway News—A Romance in Real Life: Reappearance of a Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Reduce the Taxes: Professor Tyndall and His Lectures—Adulterations—Current News Items—Notes and Opinions.

FIFTH PAGE—City Council Meeting—County Matters—Personal—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

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SEVENTH PAGE—Horace Greeley: Testimony of the *Tribune* Foreman in the Contested Will Case—Safe Robbery: Exploits of a Rogue with More Boldness than Sense—Duluth: How Twenty Thousand Dollars Hung on Twenty-seven Days—A Chaldean Story of the Deluge—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Board and Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Washington News—Amusements—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "The Lancashire Lass."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of the Carroll Family. New Sensational drama, entitled "Our Mother."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "The Union Scout."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. GRAND EXtraordinary drawing; whole tickets $80. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. Box 4685, P. O., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 24, 1872.

In the Stokes trial yesterday, the hall-boys of the Grand Central Hotel, in which Fisk was shot, repeated their former evidence. No new testimony has been offered as yet.

England has formally notified to Prince Gortschakoff that any trespass of Russian troops upon the territory of Afghanistan will force her to interfere in behalf of Afghan independence, for which she grows solicitous, when she finds that it lies on the Russian road to India.

Washington despatches contradict the statement they made the other day, that Postmasters were hereafter to be held accountable for the loss of registered letters. Postmaster General Creswell is now reported as saying that no such ruling was ever made by him, and that in no case will the Post Office or its officials be responsible for such losses.

A strike of coal-miners at Lincoln, like that which is troubling Springfield, has been settled by the concession to the workmen of the advance they claimed of one cent a bushel. At Springfield, neither the owners nor the miners have withdrawn from their position. All the coal-yards are empty, and the miners in concert with fellow-laborers abroad are attempting to stop the supplies from the surrounding country. As a part of this plan, the miners at Danville threaten to strike if coal is sent thence to Springfield.

Spain is preparing to begin in Porto Rico the reforms which Prime Minister Zorilla has so often announced will be denied to Cuba as long as a single insurgent remains. The Cortes yesterday passed the Government bill making the civil branch of the Government of Porto Rico independent of the military authorities, and giving the island the rights of local self-government which are accorded the provinces of Spain. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the island has been introduced, and will be pressed by the Ministry.

A project to elect Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and to make Mr. Kelley Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is a part of the political fol-de-rol of the day. Mr. Maynard has no more chance to be elected Speaker against Blaine than Congressman Snapp has to adorn his noble form with "the shirt of Nemesis." Maynard represents the Chinese wall of protective tariffs, and all manner of narrowness and self-conceit. He is too small a pattern altogether to make any headway against an athlete like Blaine.

There are now 183 patients in the Northern Insane Asylum of this State. The Trustees report that when the Asylum is finished it will afford more room than was anticipated when the plans were made. All of the appropriations made by the Legislature, to the amount of $304,487, have been spent, excepting a small balance of $4,020.61 now in the Treasury; and more will be needed. The land which was given to the institution is used as a farm, which is worked by the able-bodied among the inmates, who thus bring health to themselves and add largely to the resources of the Asylum.

The Cheyenne *Leader* comes to us with a vigorous protest against what it calls the Rape of Wyoming, or the proposed annexation of a portion of Wyoming Territory to Colorado, in order to give the latter sufficient population to be decently admitted into the Union as a State. The *Leader* affirms that Wyoming possesses the natural advantages to become itself a State at no far distant day, unless dismembered to accommodate the ambitious designs of Colorado. The latter Territory, it says, has only 50,000 inhabitants, and with the addition of Wyoming would have only 65,000, or only one-half the number required for a Congressional District. The consequences likely to follow the proposed annexation, if we may believe the *Leader*, are truly terrible. They include the crushing out of human energy, stopping the march of civilization, undoing all that has been done, and blasting the bright prospects of all that might be done, in the fair Territory of Wyoming.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, except wheat, and generally dull. Mess pork was quiet and easier at $11.65@11.75 cash; $11.60@11.70 seller January, and $11.85@11.87½ seller March. Lard was less active, and steady at $6.95@7.00 per 100 lbs cash, and easier at $7.20@7.25 seller March. Meats were dull and unchanged at 3⅜c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs; 5⅝c for short clear, and 7⅛@7⅜c for green hams. Dressed hogs were steady at 5@10c decline per 100 lbs, closing at $4.30. Highwines were dull and ½@1c lower, at 89c per gallon. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was active and strong at 1@1¼c advance, closing at $1.18 cash, $1.18¼ seller January, and $1.20½ seller February. Corn was dull and unchanged, closing at 30⅜c cash, 30⅝c seller January, and 36c seller May. Oats were rather more active and a shade firmer, closing at 24⅝c cash or seller January, and 25c seller February. Rye was firm at 1@1¼c advance, closing at 67½c. Barley was dull and weak, closing at 65c for No. 2, and 50@52c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and a shade lower, with sales at $3.50@3.80. Cattle were firmer, owing to small supply. Sheep were unchanged.

George Catlin, the well-known American artist, who died yesterday, in the 78th year of his age, was born in Wyoming, Pa. He was educated for the law by his father, who was himself a lawyer, but after practising two years an irresistible bent turned him to art. It was while painting in Philadelphia that his attention was first called by the sight of a delegation of Indians in that city to the Indian studies upon which his fame rests. The portraiture of savage character and life became his ruling passion. To gather materials, he went to St. Louis, made the acquaintance of Choteau, the celebrated Indian leader, and with him went to the Yellowstone region, where he buried himself for years among the red men. He visited forty-eight tribes, numbering 400,000 souls, and collected the subject for the cartoons which have been so widely exhibited in this country and England. He wrote as well as painted, and has given us, on his special subject, two octavo volumes, copiously illustrated. He leaves behind him a work that will preserve his memory and that of the unfortunate races now so rapidly passing passing away.

It will be remembered that some time ago Messrs. Hopkins and Carpenter, of the New York firm of Hopkins & Co., were arrested in Michigan upon a writ of *ne exeat*, and were made to yield a contract which they had for completing a railroad from Lansing to Chicago, as well as the stock which had been advanced to them on this contract. They had been agents for negotiating the bonds of the Railroad Company, and had advanced money to the Company. Having subsequently taken the contract to build the road themselves, they had received an advance of sufficient stock to give them control, and had proceeded to Michigan for the purpose of electing their Directors. Hence the arrest. The bail was fixed so high that they were forced to a settlement, by which they surrendered all the stock and bonds they had. As some of these bonds subsequently found their way into the hands of another New York agent, Hopkins & Co. sued for an injunction in the New York courts, and for the protection of the lien which they had for moneys formerly advanced. The injunction was granted, and a decree has been entered that the bonds must be brought into court, that the amount of the Hopkins claim may be ascertained.

The New York *Tribune*, or rather the ownership thereof, has now swung entirely around the circle, having come back into the hands of Mr. Greeley's political executor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The *Tribune* now reaffirms its purpose to maintain the attitude of an independent journal, adhering to those Republican principles which it has contributed so much to establish, but bound to no party, no faction, no Administration,—bound only to declare the whole counsel of God as understood by those who own the paper. This is a noble and wise conclusion of the late unpleasantness. It may cost the *Tribune* some of its weekly subscribers to adhere to this policy, but it will gain in daily circulation and also in influence; for so far as the public are convinced that it is guided by the convictions of its editors and not by the behests of the caucus or the supposed needs of the party, so far will they give it their confidence and patronage. Mr. Reid has achieved a notable victory, and the addition of so shrewd and capable a man as Mr. William Orton to the proprietorship of the paper will not be without value to the concern.

There is a movement in Connecticut for a Constitutional Convention, and also for a change in the Representative system. The present Constitution dates from 1818, and it may be imagined that its provisions are but poorly suited to the wants of the present time. One of the provisions which it has handed down necessitates the grossest misrepresentation of the people in the State Legislature. The Constitution fixes the number of Representatives absolutely according to towns, and not according to their relative population. Thus a township, which may now include a city of 10,000 inhabitants, has but one Representative, while another township of 600, which has not increased in population since the quota was fixed, over 50 years ago, has two Representatives. The fact is, that an aggregate population of 185,638 people in ten towns have only sixteen Representatives, while ten other towns, whose population aggregates only 7,274 people, have an equal number of Representatives. The people have felt the injustice of this political legacy for a long time, but the parties have been so evenly balanced in the State that it was impossible to secure a reform. In addition to this movement, there is another calling for a Constitutional Convention to consider the introduction of the "Minority Representation" plan of voting, and the provision for a longer tenure of office and less frequent elections.

The question of regulating railroad freights is being somewhat vehemently discussed by the press of this State and Iowa, and the indications are that the several Western Legislatures will tackle the question, with more or less determination to put down rates by law. The more discreet advocates of these measures, however, acknowledge that the acts of a single State, even if enforced, will not reach the evil of high freight charges Eastward—the main difficulty in the case—which are controlled by roads running through several States. They, therefore, call upon Congress to take the matter in hand. If it is supposed that legislation is actually a remedy for the existing melancholy state of things, then it is desirable that its consideration should be devolved upon a body not only possessing a higher range of intelligence than the average State Legislature, but also a jurisdiction wide enough to cover the ground. Perhaps Congress can devise a way to carry two car-loads of freight in one car, or can call cars and locomotives from the vasty deep; or, failing in that, can compel a railroad to carry the freight of A B at half the present price, at the expense of not carrying the freight of C D at all. The truth of the matter is, that the carrying capacity of the roads from Lake Michigan to the Atlantic is inadequate. Shippers bid against each other for freight-room, and thereby put prices up. Nevertheless, if legislation is to be applied to the matter at all, let it be some legislation broad enough to deal with in its entirety, and not merely the aggregating nonsense of the separate States, which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope.

The telegraph, in our last issue, brought the news of several disastrous explosions of kitchen boilers and ranges, caused by the sudden cold. Some of them proved fatal to kitchen employes, and all of them were marked by unusual force and violence, in some cases even shattering rooms to pieces. The kitchen range in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city exploded yesterday morning, leaving that institution, with its 250 inmates, without the means of cooking, and there have undoubtedly been numerous other explosions of this kind here, although none of them, as far as we know, have proved fatal. People cannot exercise too much caution in regard to the care of their plumbing during this intensely cold weather. The water should be turned off, both above and below, at night, and the faucets left open so as to run off all that is left in the pipes. This will give a free circulation of air through the pipes, and may prevent freezing and the consequent bursting of pipes. In kindling the morning fires, also, great care should be taken not to expose the water-pipes in the stove or range to an intense and sudden heat. These pipes are apt to be burned out or clogged up with deposit before one is aware, so that the circulation of water is very defective. In such cases, the chances of explosion are very much increased. An additional precaution is to let the water off from the boiler at stated intervals. Too much care cannot be exercised, as it requires but a very little freezing of a very little water to derange the whole system of plumbing in a house. The cold-water pipes can be easily managed if the water is thoroughly run off. The most danger is to be apprehended from the hot-water pipes, and the prudent housekeeper who wishes to avoid a very serious plumbing bill, and perhaps worse results, will use every precaution with regard to these while the cold weather lasts.

The main argument in favor of Postal Telegraph is that, under Government control, cheaper rates would be established; and it is claimed that the people at large would lose nothing by such a reduction, as the increase of business would bring in sufficient revenue to counterbalance the increase of expenses. The statistics of the telegraph do not confirm this representation. Sir James Anderson, of England, and M. A. Lamar, of Belgium, two gentlemen who have thoroughly studied the comparative receipts and expenditures of telegraphs at various conditions of the business, make an entirely different report. Sir James Anderson declares, as a result of his investigations, that "a reduction of tariff leads to a diminution of the net profit, even under the most favorable conditions." M. Lamar has discovered that in Belgium, a country noted for its low rates of telegraphing, all reduction of tariff has resulted in a similar diminution of the net profit; and Sir James Anderson says, further, that an examination of the telegraphic systems of all other countries, whether managed by the Government or by private enterprise, had failed to find any data to refute the deductions or principles given in M. Lamar's exhaustive report. The actual figures attest the accuracy of these conclusions. In England, the number of messages was nearly doubled between 1862 and 1866, yet the difference in the cost of the message was only the difference between 1s 11d in 1862, and 1s 3¾d in 1866. The total number of messages transmitted in Belgium in 1865 was nearly four times as large as the number in 1861; yet the cost in the latter year was 1.27 francs per message, while that of the former year was but 1.92 per message. In the United States, the number of messages sent over the wires in 1871 was about double the number in 1867; the cost per message in 1867 was 87 cents, and 49 cents in 1871. It will be seen from these figures that the reduction in expense falls far short of the proportion which would be required to render the reduction of rates profitable from the increase of business. A result of such reduction of rates under Government control, therefore, would be to make those who do not use the telegraph pay the deficiency in receipts from those who do use it.

REDUCE THE TAXES.

The Government of the United States is at this time engaged in collecting taxes to the amount of $100,000,000 a year to pay the principal of the public debt, not yet due, bearing 6 per cent interest, and the people are put to extremities to borrow the money at 2 per cent a month to pay these very taxes. We submit that this is not economy, and is not statesmanship. The man who lives beyond his income, and is forever drawing upon his capital, is properly set down as deficient in judgment, and the question of his collapse is one merely of time; and the man who borrows money at 2 per cent a month in order to take up a debt that has five to twenty years to run, and bears only 6 per cent interest, can hardly be said to have any very clear conceptions of financial wisdom.

We have at this time a financial system and policy which are the wonder and astonishment of civilized mankind. It is the Boutwellian system. It provides: 1. That there be collected from the people, annually, $110,000,000, to be applied to the purchase of a National debt that is not due, and the payment of which is not wanted. 2. That the largest share of this money shall be collected in such a way that not more than 50 per cent of the amount paid through the tariff shall be received into the Public Treasury. The surplus revenue of $110,000,000 is collected from the foreign commerce of the country, and represents only the share falling to the Government from the division of the tax between itself and certain privileged classes.

The financial pressure,—the want of active capital,—is quite as severe as it was six weeks ago; and the worst of it is, that there is no prospect of relief so long as the causes continue. When it is remembered that each dollar of revenue collected under the tax on imports involves the payment of another dollar as bounty to private persons, it will be readily understood that the repeal of taxes on imports, now yielding $110,000,000, would be a direct relief to the people of twice that sum. The continuance of this tax is a withdrawal from the hands of the people annually of over two hundred millions of dollars, in order to purchase therewith one-half of that amount of the principal of the public debt, which is not yet due. Let us see how the people of the United States are taxed at this time. We give the figures of National taxation since the war:

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Total.
1865–6......	$179,046,651	$378,985,969	$558,032,620
1866–7......	176,417,811	314,216,199	490,634,010
1867–8......	164,464,599	241,173,484	405,638,083
1868–9......	180,048,427	190,895,320	370,943,747
1869–70......	194,538,374	216,717,104	411,255,478
1870–1......	206,270,408	177,053,537	383,323,945
1871–2......	216,370,287	157,796,581	374,166,867

This is the sum, which exceeds $3,000,000,000, actually received by the Treasury, and does not include the indirect tax levied upon and extorted from the people, under the tariff, as bounties. Estimating this as equal, annually, to the amount received from customs, we have, as the actual tax paid in 1871-2, under Federal laws, the sum of $590,537,154. But this is not the only tax paid by the people. In the year 1870 (and there has been no reduction since), the aggregate tax paid by the people for State, county, town, and city purposes, was $278,391,286, which, added to the taxes paid under National laws, makes a total annual tax paid of $868,928,440.

A country thus taxed may certainly appeal to the Government to remit or repeal so much of this exaction as is confessedly collected to pay off a debt not yet due, and which bears only 6 per cent interest. This eight hundred millions of dollars is so much of the earnings and accumulations of the people which would otherwise be applied to their private uses. The two hundred and seventy-eight millions of direct tax collected for State and local purposes may be assumed to be a necessity, for which the community has something to show. Against so much of the Federal tax as is necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, the pensions, and necessary expenses of the Government, there is no reasonable complaint, unless it be in the case of extravagant expenditures; but any tax beyond this, and any tax levied for any purpose other than for revenue, is plain confiscation.

In 1871-2, the actual revenues of the Government were $107,000,000 in excess of the needs of the public service. The Secretary of the Treasury states this to be the fact. He also states that $216,000,000 of the public revenue was derived from taxes on the foreign trade of the country. Having repealed the duties on tea and coffee and various items when the tax was all revenue, this enormous sum is merely that part of the protective tax which falls to the Government. Placing it at a low estimate, the whole tax paid by the people in order to produce this surplus $107,000,000 was over $200,000,000, and that sum is nearly sufficient to pay all the taxes levied in all the States, counties, towns, and cities of the country for local purposes. To reduce the taxes on imports 50 per cent, would be an aggregate relief to the country greater than is needed to pay all their local taxes for State and municipal governments, public charities, and improvements. To pay this aggregate of over eight hundred millions of dollars annually, when corn is selling at 15 cents a bushel, is as exacting a tyranny as any people were ever subjected to in any age. It is a tax of $20 per head of the population of all ages, sexes, and colors. The proportion of the Federal tax derived from customs is increasing annually, and of course the indirect tax is increasing in the same degree. When the Secretary of the Treasury does consent to the repeal of a tax, he selects some one which is levied for purely revenue purposes, but he clings to the bounty or partnership taxes with invincible tenacity.

We insist, therefore, that the first duty of Congress, in order to give financial relief to the people, is to reduce taxes; and that, in selecting the taxes to be reduced, those which consume most of the people's substance, and yield the least revenue, should be first taken, because in repealing or reducing them the relief is in the proportion of two or more dollars' tax to the one that is lost in the way of revenue.

ADULTERATIONS.

As a rule, there is no worse enemy to the comfort of mankind than that prying, inquisitive creature, who is not satisfied to let well enough alone, but insists upon the folly of wisdom where ignorance is bliss. When that creature commences his investigations of matters which concern our physical welfare, he becomes more than ever inimical, and the worst of it is, that he disturbs our peace with the most horrible revelations, and yet suggests no remedy. It is his chief delight to concern himself with what we eat and drink, and, just as we flatter ourselves that we have got a good dinner on the table and sit down to enjoy it, he bounds in like a harlequin and bids us beware of the sugar, for it is full of flour and sand; of the pickles, for they have been soused in muriatic acid and are colored with arsenic; of the biscuits, for they have been raised with some chemical abomination; of the milk, for it is compounded of dope; and so on, to the end of the chapter; and thus succeeds in spoiling our dinner, without telling us how or where we can get pure articles. Now if he had let us alone and kept away with his diabolical suggestions, we should have fancied that we were having an elegant dinner; should have enjoyed it and retired, after the coffee and walnuts, at peace with ourselves and all the world. What good has the Adulteration Fiend caused by planting these lurking suspicions in our breasts? What does he offer us that is better than the symposium we had prepared, which we should have fondly believed to be of Olympian excellence, and should have relished with infinite gusto if he had only refrained from his diabolical suggestions?

It is the worst feature of this Adulteration Fiend that he makes us believe adulteration is something new, and that we are the first and original victims of sanded sugar and chicoried coffee, and that there is death in the jug if we taste. On the other hand, there is nothing new in the practice of adulteration. Our forefathers and mothers ate and drank adulterations with impunity, or, at least, we have no evidence to show that their lives were shortened thereby. But, says the Adulteration Fiend, "the science of chemistry has materially advanced since those days, and the adulterator can employ it with more skill and subtlety." Yes, but has not the knowledge of analysis advanced with even pace, and is it not easier to detect the incongruous elements with which the adulterator mixes our food and drink? As far back as 1783, a Committee of the English House of Commons stated that no less than 4,000,000 pounds of tea alone were annually manufactured from sloe and ash leaves in different parts of England, and this at a time when the whole quantity of genuine tea sold by the East India Company, which then had the monopoly of selling it, did not amount to more than 6,000,000 pounds annually. There is no reason to believe that the sloe and ash tea, however, did any more harm than the real tea. If the consumers thought they were drinking genuine Hyson or Souchong, it probably did them no harm at all, as most sickness arising from eating and drinking is a metaphysical result of a diseased fancy. Poe once said that he would never die if it were not for the feebleness of his will; in like manner, many people would never be rich were it not for a feebleness of will, which lets the imagination prevail in its place.

It is the chief delight of the Adulteration Fiend to taunt us with regard to our coffee, as that is a universal luxury, and the "without which not" of our breakfast tables. Hitherto, the taunt has been mainly confined to chicory, but he has been always answered with the reply that it is a dull, harmless root, and, even if it is insipid, it is at least innocuous to the nervous system, and is even a corrective for the positively wilful influence of genuine coffee. Foiled in this direction, we are now informed by the Anti-Adulteration Society of England that chicory is not the only adulteration, but that Paterfamilias, as he prepares to enjoy his cup of Mocha or roasted Java, is imbibing a compound into which enter roasted wheat, ground acorns, roasted carrots, scorched beans, roasted parsnips, mangel-wurzel, lupin seeds, burnt sugar, red earth, roasted horse-chestnuts, mahogany dust, and *horror horrorum!* baked horses' and bullocks' livers. The authority for the last diabolical preparation of *pate de foie gras* is derived from a recent work on "Coffee as It Is and Ought to Be," written by one Mr. Simmons, in which he says: "In various parts of the metropolis, but more especially in the East, are to be found 'liver bakers.' There men take the livers of oxen and horses, bake them, and grind them into a powder, which they will sell to the low-priced coffee-shop-keepers at from fourpence to sixpence per pound—horses' liver coffee being the highest price. It may be known by allowing the coffee to stand until cold, when a thick pellicle or skin will be found upon the top. It goes farther than coffee, and is generally *mixed with chicory* and other vegetable imitations of coffee." "But," says Paterfamilias, as he sets down his cup of Mocha, "this does not concern me. I buy my coffee in the berry and grind it myself." The Adulteration Fiend thereupon dashes away the last ray of hope, and knocks Paterfamilias' seat out from under him, by declaring that all this is a delusion and a snare, for an extensive trade exists in manufacturing coffee in the berry form—the berries, like sweetmeat lozenges, being cast in moulds. Paterfamilias drops his cup. His breakfast is spoiled. He has no longer faith in anything. His chops may have been made at the joiner's; his eggs may have been turned out by an ivory worker; and his sugar may be but the sweepings of a plaster-of-Paris shop. If the Adulteration Fiend, however, had only stayed away, he would have had a good cup of coffee, and would not have made such ill-natured remarks to Materfamilias, and snubbed the olive branches as he did, before he went down to the office. If these Paul Prys who hover about our breakfasts and dinners would only supplement their alarming announcements by telling us how, when, and where to get the genuine articles, there might be some excuse for their conduct. Until they can do that, would it not be better for them to let us go on imaging that we are eating and drinking the real article, and get what comfort we can from it.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND HIS LECTURES.

It is with no surprise that we learn from New York that Professor Tyndall, who recently began a series of lectures there, is filling the Cooper Institute every night he appears. The New York journals, with a rather puerile display of egotism, regard the distinguished scientist's success as remarkable, because he had the temerity to make his *debut* in this country outside of the metropolis. Incidentally, then, Professor Tyndall has done a social service in demonstrating that real merit does not require a stamp of approbation from Gotham to secure a proper recognition elsewhere in the United States. His New York audiences are described as not merely unusually large, but unusually attentive; and it has been noticed that the opening of his addresses is not interrupted by the late entrances that are common in entertainments of a more popular order. The interest which he excites is not of a light or temporary description, such as may be felt in the lectures delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips or Mr. George William Curtis; but it springs from the opportunity of gaining information in a rapid and keenly-intelligent manner, as Professor Tyndall imparts it. His language is almost as vivid as the practical experiments with which he illustrates his lectures; and among the results of so happy a combination is the attendance of a large class of persons who would ordinarily never be suspected of having any sympathy with scientific subjects.

Professor Tyndall is one of the most perfect representatives of modern scientific thought,—a school that combines physics and philosophy, makes them mutually dependent, and vivifies both with the live attractions of style in expression and beauty in illustration. He is as much a self-made man in the line of science as Horace Greeley was in journalism. Though of English parentage, he was born in Ireland in 1820, and is, consequently, only in his 52d year at this time, with the prospect of living long enough to see some of the pet theories of modern scientists satisfactorily demonstrated. His father had a taste for theological controversy, and Tyndall's boyhood was devoted largely to the acquirement of Biblical exercises, which were to be useful to him in crushing the fallacies of Catholicism, as his controversial father conceived them. But he developed an interest for natural phylosophy so soon that he was called young Newton before he was 7 years old, and was permitted to follow the bent of his own mind. He left school at the age of 19, and joined the Irish Ordnance Survey. He worked his way up rapidly, but still found time for pursuing his philosophical and natural studies outside of his duties. At one time, about 20 years ago, Tyndall thought seriously of coming to America, but was deterred by an appointment as Railroad Engineer, and served for a while in that capacity. Then he accepted a position in Queenswood College, where he developed a remarkable aptitude for teaching. He preferred to consider himself as a student rather than teacher, and soon found his way to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where he had the instructions of Bunsen, Gerling, Knoblauch, and Stegman, and where he enjoyed the advantages of the excellent laboratory and cabinet of the institution. Upon his return to England, and after the first investigations that made him known, "On the Relation of Magnetism and Diamagnetism to Molecular Arrangement," he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and, not long after, was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, the position which he now holds. His works since that time have not been confined to investigations and experiments in the abstract sciences; he has accomplished much in the way of familiarizing the unscientific world with the secrets of Nature, and cultivating a popular taste for studies that were formerly abandoned to the *savans*. His "Glaciers of the Alps," his "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," his "Forms of Water," lately published, and an entertaining volume on "Sound," are all books that may be read with interest by persons who would not confess any affinity with scientific research. The beautiful clearness of a style that is not by any means devoid of ornament; a habit of writing and talking for people who are not versed in the technicalities of science; a faculty for illustration which is equally striking in his language and his experiments; and a genuine delight in the vocation he has so happily chosen, constitute the qualities which render Professor Tyndall's books so entertaining, and his lectures so popular.

In his lecture "On Light," delivered in New York," last Thursday evening, Professor Tyndall took occasion to justify the exercise of the imagination in working out the process of scientific induction. The use of this faculty of the mind, in spite of the eminent service which it has done the cause of science, has been condemned as the pernicious and untrustworthy foundation for the physical doctrines advanced by such men as Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Darwin. Professor Tyndall did not refer to these gentlemen, nor to their theories, but the eloquent apology which he made for the use of the imagination leaves little doubt that he intended to rebuke the premature denunciations that have been made of philosophies based upon physical theory. These are but results of what he calls "the pictorial power of mind" to go beyond the domain of the senses. Imagination, in this semi-scientific sense of the word, must not, of course, be confused with the popular acceptation of the faculty, implying loose and uncontrolled vagaries of the mind running riot. On the contrary, Professor Tyndall defines it as a "well-ordered and disciplined power, whose sole function is to form the conceptions which the intellect imperatively demands." It is upon this basis of imagination that Professor Tyndall founds the most important discoveries in regard to the nature and property of light. Newton began with a knowledge of certain physical facts in the world of senses. He was familiar with the laws of elastic collision in matter. He had only to enlarge his conceptions, which means to make proper use of his imagination, to arrive at the Emission Theory of Light. The theory once established, it finds its verifications in the physical world if it be correct. "The theoretic conception," says Professor Tyndall, "lies at the root of matters, and we determine by rigid deduction what are the phenomena which must of necessity grow out of this root." The progress in the knowledge of the properties of Light was made in the same manner to illustrate the necessity of the imagination as a scientific function. The growth of the undulatory theory, and the tracing of the analogy between light and sound, were both due to the exercise of this faculty. When imagination can thus be justified by so thorough a scientist as Tyndall, and verified by the facts which he collates from the progress of science, we should cease to countenance the denunciation of every theory of life which does not yet find absolute demonstration, and should regard more favorably the modern mode of inductive reasoning. We believe that, in this respect alone, Professor Tyndall's lectures will work a revolution in the mental processes of conservative minds. It is possible that those who have held up their hands in holy horror at his popularly-misunderstood prayer-test, will not regard this gentleman as so much of an ogre after hearing his course of lectures.

George Francis Train has reached the crowning point of his desires, by getting into Ludlow Street Jail in his efforts to get Woodhull and Claflin out. He has been in an English, an Irish, and a French Bastile, and now he is in an American one, and we shall not probably hear the last of it for a long time to come. The offence for which he has been committed consists in printing and circulating an obscene sheet called the *Train Ligue*, filled with four pages of filth, obscenity, blasphemy, and personal libels. The public, whom he has afflicted so long with his twaddle and vulgarity, will regret that it is doubtful whether the law can reach his case and rid them of an intolerable nuisance; and it will be a matter of still deeper regret if his jail-confinement shall prove only another opportunity for advertising himself. It is a proof of the long suffering and patience of the American people that they have not long ago resorted to summary measures to get rid of him. He will probably be allowed to run his course until public opinion finds some way to accomplish what the law seems powerless to do.

The exact text of Congressman Snapp's classical interlude in his speech on Civil Service Reform is as follows:

> Cincinnati buried such hopes; but his Civil Service humbug, like Nemesis' shirt, sticks to the Republican party, and, unless thrown off, it eventually will bring disastrous ruin and shipwreck to the party.

A correspondent residing at Joliet suggests an amendment to this stunning metaphor, viz.: "The Civil Service humbug will put sticks into the Republican party, and, unless thrown off, will eventually bring shipwreck upon the shirt of Nemesis."

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Iowa Legislature meets, next month, in adjourned session. The Muscatine *Journal* says:

> It is a lamentable fact that the Treasury of our State is empty, and that warrants issued by the Auditor on the Treasurer are hawked about at a discount. It has been our pride, as a citizen of Iowa, to be able to say that our State was out of debt, with money in the Treasury, and a tax of only 2 mills on the dollar.

—The Iowa Legislature, at its last session, appropriated $900,000. A large part of this was a wholly useless expenditure. The Reform School at Eldora, the Penitentiary at Anamosa, were neither of them needed. And yet we are told that Iowa is out of debt, and that her law-makers are economical.—*Mt. Pleasant Press.*

—In Kansas, the strife for the Senatorship is between Pomeroy and a pack of a full dozen ambitious aspirants. The Independence *Tribune* says Pomeroy "was beaten in the election of at least one hundred members of the Legislature," and adds:

> Pomeroy's tactics will undoubtedly be to prevent a caucus of his opposers, for, without organization, the unwieldy opposition will dwindle away before his own united, compact, and active body of supporters. By this course his election may be brought about in direct opposition to the wishes of the great majority of the people of the State.

But it will be "brought about."

—The Des Moines correspondent of the Dubuque *Herald* says:

> Senator Harlan has again shown his strength at Washington, and again are his opponents swearing in their wrath. The last shock upon the Allison wing is the appointment of Dr. James Wright as Superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana.

—Things continue to work in New York. This is the way in which the *Times* is now talking about the Thurlow Weed wing of the party: "To those Republicans who think that non-partisan reform in New York is 'a good enough Morgan until after election,' we may remark that their efforts to drag in the dirt the good name of a great party will probably end in leaving themselves soiled and prostrate. The shabby little intrigue is being carried on by a handful of men who think that money is the key to politics, and who, because they never refuse to take money themselves, fancy that everybody else has his price. Perhaps it will not be possible to keep their names much longer from the public—at any rate, they will get no quarter from us, threaten or bluster as much as they may."

—The Mobile *Register*, quite disheartened by the cerulean aspect of the political atmosphere in Alabama, appeals to Grant in the following agonizing strain:

> Put on the crown, put away the carpet-bagger and the scallawag, and you shall have our best blood to support and fasten your imperial sway from New England to California.

—The interview between President Grant and the Louisiana Committee illustrates, as well as anything can, the extreme caution of the President, and his unwillingness to do aught in excess of his legal power and right.—*Rock Island Union.*

—The Hartford *Courant* calls the resolution offered by Mr. Cox in Congress, asking for information of the President in regard to his usurpation in Louisiana, "an attempt to make political capital." We should call the refusal to entertain the resolution, a way to *lose* "political capital;" and those who seek to gloss over such an outrage will find that the American people do not indorse their position.—*New Haven Register.*

—It is very unjust to visit blame upon the President's head for the assumed violation of rights in this complicated Louisiana business. Any honest inquirer will confess that it is very difficult to arrive at the antecedent facts in the case. There are cunning scoundrels on both sides, at New Orleans, who are especially interested in concealing at least a portion of the facts. It is very evident that neither Warmoth nor his antagonists are actuated by a love of justice and truth. The most audacious frauds have been perpetrated by both parties in Louisiana. Bribery and corruption have been openly practiced in the Legislature of that State. The people are doubtless suffering from bad local government. We are not prepared to deny that an injustice has been done by the action of the District Federal Court. If it has been done, there is a peaceable process of mending matters. We are only protesting at present against charging the President with usurpation and tyranny for a simple and necessary performance of his duty in ordering his Marshal to execute the decree of a United States Court.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The North Side policemen were furnished with the new uniform cap, yesterday. It is a very becoming head-dress.

Wheaton & Anderson's store, No. 280 South Water street, was robbed of a quantity of cigars, on Sunday night, by some boys.

Surgical instruments to the value of $200 were stolen from Dr. Benson's office, No. 66 West Lake street, on Sunday evening.

The annual reunion and supper of the Western Alumni Association will be held at the Sherman House on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

The store of C. L. E. Binck, No. 119 Blue Island avenue, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of $380 in money and $75 worth of goods.

An unknown man, who has been boarding at Mrs. Anderson's, No. 153 North Jefferson street, for the past eight days, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was out of work and suffering from illness.

The Sunday-School of St. Paul's Church will give a free holiday entertainment in Standard Hall on Friday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. This occasion is to be a grand reunion of the friends of St. Paul's, and all members of the parish are invited to attend.

The kitchen range in Davis' restaurant, at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets, blew up yesterday morning, owing to the accumulation of ice in the water-pipes. A servant named Mary Burns was severely scalded in the face and arms.

Contributions for the dinner and Christmas tree at the Half-Orphan Asylum, No. 853 Halsted street, will be thankfully received by the managers, who hope that parents and children who have homes, and will appreciate their good fortune to-morrow, will remember the unfortunates who have none.

The hardy mariner rather likes the cold than otherwise. The propeller Charles Reitz arrived here on Saturday, with a cargo of lumber, from Manitowoc, and the propeller St. Joseph, from Manitowoc. The latter returned the same evening, with the wind a gale and the mercury out of sight.

Four greenhouses and their contents, and a portion of the cottage, occupied by the owner, William Schlinder, No. 89 Hamilton avenue, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, $31,000; no insurance. The fire originated from a defective chimney. An alarm was given from Box 219.

L. Manasse, optician, under the Sherman House, the warmest place in town next to the furnaces at the rolling mills, reports the following condition of the thermometer during the day: 8 a. m., 8 below; 9 a. m., 5 below; 10 a. m., 4 below; 11 a. m., 3 below; 12 m., 0; 1 p. m., 2 above; 2 p. m., 0; 3 p. m., 4 below; 4 p. m., 3 below; 5 p. m., 6 below. Where it was at 11 p. m. deponent sayeth not, probably because it was buried out of sight.

Alderman Nicholas W——, of Odessa, Russia, called on Mayor Medill yesterday for the purpose of obtaining some hints as to the organization of the Fire Department. Odessa, he says, is situated like Chicago, in that it is a great grain centre and has at present a poor department. The Alderman is 60 years of age, and is canvassing for the Fire-Proof Ticket, when the emergency for such a movement demands it.

It is stated by a gentleman who ought to know, and probably does, that "the best ladies of the Union Park Congregational Society are engaged in producing the piece," written by a very young man, and called "The Woman's Congress," which is to be brought out on Thursday and Friday evenings. Nobody gets or expects any money or reputation out of the affair, except such as goes to the church. The youthful playwright will doubtless witness the triumphant success of his maiden piece.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Reno in the Chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present. The Custodian returned a report of the sale of property recovered at the time of the fire, being an aggregate of $1,134.64; expenses contingent, $491. Officer John Hubner, of the Chicago Avenue Station, was charged by Sergeant Douglass with disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The testimony went to show that Sergeant Bardell left the station in a most demoralized condition, and that Douglass' efforts to ameliorate the prevailing discipline, or lack of it, made him unpopular and consequently uncomfortable. The Board reserved their decision and adjourned.

CHEAP SLEEPING-CARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A present need of the travelling public is a sleeping-car combining cheapness with comfort. The Pullman Palace-cars are magnificent, and reflect great credit on their originator; but the prices charged for berths are too high for the general public. Thousands travelling by night would be glad to take a berth were not the charges beyond their purse. A fortune awaits the enterprising Company which shall first introduce and maintain on the chief railroad routes sleeping-cars one or two grades cheaper than the Pullman. Why should not the Pullman Company itself manufacture two grades of sleeping-cars,—the present splendid fabric for those able or willing to pay for its accommodations; and a cheaper (though still comfortable) car for those whose means or inclinations lead them to forego indulgence in luxuriousness? The business of the more elegant cars would not suffer in consequence of the addition; and large profits would be realized from the lower grade. V.

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THE COUNCIL.

The Canal Street Viaduct Ordinance Vetoed and Reconsidered.

Draft of the Personal Liberty League's New Sunday Liquor Law.

Revision and Consolidation of the City Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Council was held ...terday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. ...sent, Ald. Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, ...Avoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, ...mitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, O'Brien, ...rk, Sherwood, Moore, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, ...hr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, ...odman, Corcoran.

THE CANAL STREET VIADUCT.

The Mayor returned without his approval the ...inance directing the Board of Public Works ...go on at once with the viaduct across Six... ...nth street at Canal, deeming it unadvisable to ...in work until there has been a more definite ...angement with the railroads concerned in re... ...d to the construction of this and other via... ...ts over streets which their tracks and trains ...struct and render dangerous. The ...ayor also calls attention to the ...t that the cost of the work ...ll be $27,000 more than the amount appro... ...ated, which sum is not provided for, which ...es it unwise to begin the work now, espe... ...ly when it is not certain that the railroads ...l perform their part of the work, costing ...,000, the only agreement seeming to be a ...ital one, made by an agent. Nor is there any ...eement at all relative to repairing the super... ...ucture. If there was not a positive agree... ...nt, the city might be compelled to pay the ...ole cost. A viaduct was needed here, but ...re also required at other places, and there ...uld be some general legislation on the sub... ...t covering all the old companies. Legislation ...s imperatively needed to remedy the delays ...d dangers at street crossings, but the remedy ...s to be found by the construction of viaducts ...the railroads themselves.

The ordinance was reconsidered,—yeas, 20; ...s, 4,—and was referred to the Committee on ...reets and Alleys, West Division, to gether with ...e Mayor's communication.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Ald. Mahr presented the petition of the Per... ...al Liberty League, signed by 24,760 persons, ...senting the following draft of an ordinance:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person ...hin the City of Chicago, to sell or give in any manner ...away, either by himself or agent, any spirituous ...malt liquors to minors, except upon the consent of ...r parents or guardians, or to intoxicated persons, ...known by him or her to be in the habit of ...ing in intoxicated.

SEC. 2. That whenever the wife, or any other rela... ...or friend of any person, by notice in writing per... ...ally served, shall make a request to any liquor- ...ler not to sell, or in any manner give away liquor ...such person, it shall thereafter be unlawful for ...h liquor-dealer to sell or give away liquor to such ...son.

SEC. 3. All noise and disorder of any kind, and ...cards for money, or any other valuable ...ng, in liquor establishments, is hereby declared un... ...ul.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any liquor-dealer, ...ther by himself or agent, on the Sabbath day or ...to sell or in any manner give away, liquors with ...doors open, and the view from without, on that ...shall be prevented by the placing of blinds on ...dows, upon and over windows as well as the doors, ...ss the latter is provided with window ...panes.

SECTION 5. Any person who shall violate any of the ...visions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine ...exceeding $100, and the Mayor is hereby authorized ...revoke the license of any person who shall have been ...victed under this ordinance.

Ald. Stout moved to refer the matter to a ...ecial committee of three from each Division, ...investigate the matter.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the matter to the ...diciary Committee.

The last motion was lost—yeas 11; nays, 14— ...follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Picker... ...Clark, Sherwood, Moore, Quirk, and Woodman ...11.

Nays—Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, ...ey, O'Brien, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, ...ney, Cannon, Brandt, and Corcoran—14.

The motion to refer to the Special Committee ...s carried—yeas, 14; nays, 11.

The Committee, which is to report two weeks ...ce, consists of Ald. Stout, Brandt, Cannon, ...ood, Clark, Eckhardt, Richardson, Coey, and ...hmidt.

SIDEWALKS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to ...port an ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides ...Ontario street, from Wells to Kingsbury.

The Board was also instructed to prepare ...ans and specifications for a two-story and ...ement engine-house to be erected on the site ...the old Fred. Gund Engine-House, as soon ...possible.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to ...t up fire alarm boxes at the corner of Shef... ...ld and Willow, Center and Larrabee, and ...dgwick and Lincoln avenue.

The Comptroller was ordered to advertise for ...lot suitable for an engine-house located on ...vision street east of Wells.

The Committee on Fire and Water was in... ...ructed to inquire into the necessity of a steam ...re engine in the Seventh Ward.

SEWERAGE.

Ald. Bailey offered the following, which was ...adopted.

Resolved, In view of the large increase in population ...of the southwestern part of the city, and the conse... ...ent urgent demand for sewerage and water mains, ...t a joint Committee, composed of Judiciary, Fi... ...nce, and the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Board ...Public Works, prepare plans for the revision and ...rfecting of our present system of sewers and ...ter mains, and also a plan for raising the means ...ecessary to meet the present and future wants of our ...ty in this department, and report to this Council at ...s next regular meeting.

VIADUCTS.

Ald. Bailey offered the following, which was ...ferred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, ...West Division:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed ...report whether or not the city has the lawful right ...to compel railroad companies to build the necessary ...approaches to viaducts now built and those which ...be constructed hereafter, and if not, what action is ...necessary on the part of the Council in order to carry ...out the above.

REVISED ORDINANCES.

The ordinance for revising and consolidating ...the city ordinances was then taken up.

The Corporation Counsel stated the necessity ...for the revision, there having been none since ...1865, and explained the way in which it had been ...made. He had added no new matter, and left ...out very little. The Mayor had made an arrange... ...ment with the corporation papers by which the ...printing of the ordinances could be reasonably ...done.

The Mayor praised the work, which had been ...done with skill and fidelity. He would recom... ...mend the ordinances in relation to newsboys, ...bootblacks, inspection of flour, staves, etc., be ...left out.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole ...on the ordinance.

The chapter on Auctioneers was adopted.

The chapter on Bathing was amended by strik... ...ing out the provisions for bathing-houses at the ...foot of Erie and Twenty-fifth streets.

The chapter requiring bootblacks to take out ...licenses was stricken out.

The chapters relative to Bridges, Burial of the ...Dead, City Attorney, City Contracts, Coal, Con... ...cealed Weapons, Dogs, Fees of City Officers, ...Fire Department, Fireworks, Grades, Gunpow... ...der, Harbor, Hay, Health Department, Horse ...Railroads, House of Correction, and Inspection ...of Fish were adopted.

The chapters for Inspection of Flour, ...Liquors, Staves, and Wood were stricken out.

The chapters relative to Inspection of Gas ...Meters, and Inspection of Steam Boilers, were ...adopted.

The chapter relative to Intelligence Offices ...was amended by reducing the license from $52 ...to $25, and the bond from $500 to $100.

The chapters on Junk Dealers, Lamps, ...Licenses, and Markets were adopted.

The chapter on Misdemeanors coming up ...next, Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out of the ...fourth section all relating to selling liquor on ...Sundays, so that the provision relative to per... ...sons keeping an ill-governed and disorderly tip... ...pling house will apply to all the days in the week. ...The amendment was agreed to—ayes, 14; ...noes, 8.

The chapter relative to newsboys was stricken ...out.

The chapters relative to Nuisances, Ordinances, ...Parks and Public Grounds, Pawnbrokers, Ped... ...dlers, Petroleum, Plumbers, Police Courts, ...Police Department, Police and Fire Telegraph, ...Porters and Runners, and Pound, were adopt... ...ed.

The chapter relative to Railroads was amended ...by forbidding railroads to load or unload any ...cars from the street.

The chapters relative to the River, Scavengers, Schools, School Lands, Seal, Sewers and Drains, Shows, and Sidewalks, were adopted.

Ald. Stone moved the Committee rise and report progress. The motion was lost.

The next chapter was in regard to Spirituous Liquors.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out that portion of the first section requiring the applicant for a license to agree not to sell on Sunday.

The amendment was adopted—14 to 8.

The chapter as amended was adopted.

The chapter regarding Street Numbering was amended by giving one hundred numbers to every block of eight hundred instead of to every block of four hundred feet.

The chapters on Trees, Tunnels, Vehicles, Water-Works, Weighers, Weights and Measures, and Wharves were adopted.

The chapter on Vehicles was amended, by increasing the licence fees of omnibuses to $10.

The Committee rose and reported back the ordinance.

Ald. Cullerton moved to make the matter a special order for Monday.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Time for Paying Taxes Deferred Until the 30th inst.

The Annual Estimates—Another County Court Judge Needed.

The County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Jones, Lonergan, Harris, Crawford, Bogue, Harrison, Galloway, Singer, Herting, Pahlman, Ashton, Clough, and Roelle.

The County Clerk reported that another list of jurors was required before the 1st of January. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer suggested a further period of a week for the payment of the delinquent State and County tax of 1871, and the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Herting, was adopted:

WHEREAS, There has been but little time for tax-payers to pay up the delinquent State and county taxes for 1871 since all the Collectors' books have been returned to the County Collector; therefore be it

Resolved, That the County Collector be authorized to defer adding any costs that may have accrued until Dec. 30, 1872.

A resolution offered by the County Attorney was also adopted, fixing Monday, Feb. 3, as the day for application for judgment against the delinquents for the taxes of 1871, and Monday, March 10, as the day for the sale.

Various committees reported back several bills which had been referred to them, and they were ordered paid, among them one of $9,192.08 to the late County Clerk *pro tem.* for extending the tax for 1872.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

The Committee on Public Service made a report making estimates for the expenses and receipts of the various county departments for the year, the receipts being rather underestimated.

Judicial Department—County Court, $9,400; Criminal Court, $13,600; Superior Court, $20,100; Circuit Court, $31,200. Total, $75,000; Clerk of Criminal Court—Clerk's fees and jurors' certificates, $17,500; Clerk of Superior Court, $19,000; Clerk of County Court, $36,296; Clerk of Circuit Court, $28,300; Recorder's office, $59,000. Total, $151,000.

Executive Department—Sheriff's office, $40,350; Coroner's office, $15,549. Total, $55,899.

Educational Department, $14,726; miscellaneous, $42,087.

Department of Public Charities—Poor House, $5,267; Asylum, $12,000; Hospital, $10,696; County Agent, $11,920; salaries of Superintendent and Physician, $5,540; Board, $13,494; total, $58,040.

State's Attorney's office, $12,958; Commissioners' pay, $15,700; for collecting and disbursing in Treasurer's office, $9,000; for doing same in Collector's office, $39,575.

The grand total is $582,655.

The revenue derived from the Circuit Clerk's office is $31,200; at the Recorder's office, $65,000; Sheriff's office, $8,000; Collector's office, $50,000; loan and school rents, $600; total, $154,800.

ANOTHER COUNTY JUDGE.

The Committee also recommend the Legislature be requested to add another Judge for the County Court, to relieve its crowded condition, and that the same body be requested to reduce the fees of jurors on Coroner's inquests, and to equalize the fees of jurors now receiving 10 cents for mileage, so that some jurors get $40 a week and others next to nothing. They think that while the Criminal Court returns no revenue, it could be made to pay by prosecuting on bail-bonds, and they want a person specially designated to look after them.

The Committee also reported that the town Collectors in Chicago, and some of the larger suburban towns, complained that the amount allowed them was not large enough, and recommended the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee for report.

The long report was made a special order for two weeks hence.

The communication from the County Attorney in regard to recording abstracts was referred to the Committee on Records to examine the whole subject.

CHARLEY WANT'S AN ASSISTANT.

Mr. Crawford presented a letter from the Judges recommending that the State's Attorney be allowed a clerk at a salary of $1,500, since, without it, it will be impossible for him to do the work, and moved that the employment be authorized. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 3.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

PERSONAL.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Tremont.

Hon. A. C. Babcock, of Canton, was in the city yesterday, at the Tremont.

T. E. Sickels, Esq., General Superintendent Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Tremont.

George A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, wife of Joaquin Miller, the poet, is at the Gardner.

C. C. Hilton, of the Briggs House office, has gone home to receive a Christmas gift.

Major J. W. Powell, the celebrated explorer of Colorado canons, was at the Tremont yesterday *en route* for Washington.

Albert R. Cooke, Esq., long connected with the press of this city, fell on the ice, corner Jackson and State streets, on Saturday evening, fractured his left humerus. He was ministered to by his brother and Dr. Beebe, and is "as well as could be expected."

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: H. C. Creveline, St. Louis; A. K. Joslinc, Indianapolis; L. M. McKenney, Sacramento; A. Markham, Milwaukee; A. Hulbing, San Francisco; Carl Boses, Portland, Oregon; H. H. Thompson, Havana, Ill.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. James, A. H. Baldwin, Hudson, Wis.; F. R. Clark; Henry Lewis, Cincinnati; C. E. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.; H. H. Corwin, Fort Scott; E. H. Blodgett, Red Wing, Minn.; John R. Adams, New York; George M. Black, Sing Sing, N. Y.; A. Ramsey, St. Paul.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: N. E. Russell, Washington, D. C.; George D. Capen, St. Louis; W. G. Smythe, New York; C. S. Colten, Galesburg; C. R. Buck, Montana; E. M. Wilson, Minneapolis; L. L. Spaulding, Indiana; William Evens, New York; C. W. McDonald, Kansas.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: E. F. Baxter, Marshalltown; J. L. Gates, Freeport; H. Shanklin, Kansas; W. M. Rogers, Rochester, Minn.; N. Throp, St. Louis; R. A. Burk, Utica; James Thompson, Manchester, O.; C. H. McArthur, Dubuque; A. L. Gates, Freeport, Ill.; W. L. Hewitt, Pittsburgh; W. Gould, Minneapolis; J. J. ...

DEATH OF MR. E. G. EASTMAN.

Brief mention was made in our Sunday issue of a singularly sad case of attempted suicide on the part of a gentleman who was well known in business circles in this city, though comparatively a recent arrival in Chicago. The name was withheld in the hope that the unfortunate gentleman would recover from the effects of the arsenic with which he had endeavored, while temporarily deranged, to shorten a life that consumption was fast bringing to a close. The name of the unfortunate gentleman was E. G. Eastman, banker, who did business at the corner of West Washington and Canal streets. His history is that of a courageous, prudent, and honorable man, and his services to the Government during the war entitle him to a place among the patriots of that dreadful time.

Mr. Eastman was a native of the State of Maine, and at the time of his death about 45 years of age. During the war, when, through sympathy with the South, the English lines of trans-Atlantic steamers raised their rates for transporting freight, Mr. Eastman had some contracts with a German line for carrying freight at much lower rates. These contracts Mr. Eastman voluntarily turned over to the Federal Government, thus tendering the nation a valuable and unexpected assistance. He was partially rewarded for this act of patriotism by an appointment as American Consul at Queenstown, and subsequently at Glasgow. In the former city his three children were born, all girls, and all living to mourn their father's untimely death. During his absence his health gradually failed him, consumption set in, and he returned to his native land in a weak and enfeebled condition after an absence of about nine years. Thinking that the balmy air of the South would intercept the deadly march of his malady, he removed to Florida and bought an estate there, and spent one year endeavoring to restore his health. He removed to Chicago shortly before the fire, and lived last winter at the Riverside Hotel. On Oct. 30, 1871, he formed a partnership with Mr. H. A. Ware, now Assistant Cashier in the City National Bank, in the banking and exchange business at No. 43 South Canal street, moving in the spring to the present situation of the bank. Three months ago the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ware accepting the position he now occupies. Business prospered with Mr. Eastman, despite his bad health, and, as indicated on Sunday, his affairs were in a most gratifying condition. On Wednesday, depressed beyond measure by a sense of his illness, he fell a victim to the insanity said to be occasionally manifested by members of his family, and took a dose of arsenic to end his troubles. Dr. Hollister attended him, but his every effort to save his patient was fruitless, and he died yesterday at his residence, No. 171 Calumet avenue.

Clothing of Every Quality for the Holidays.

Nobody wants to appear in shabby, or ill-fitting clothes during the holidays, and there is no reason why he should do so. To be well-dressed is at all times a recommendation; to feel courageous in old-fashioned garments, be the thing new or old, is a difficult thing, especially when every one else is strutting about gorgeously attired in new garments. Hence the necessity for securing good clothing, of good material, well cut, and finished in artistic style. To secure a good, well-fitting overcoat, one may go far before one can find a better than those which are for sale at the C. O. D. Store. The proprietors have not been behind in making preparations to meet the holiday demand, and have laid in a stock of overcoats, some of which are among the very best that have ever been exhibited in this city, and therefore in this section of the country. Besides these, which are absolutely stunning, they have a large line in medium grades, with less than medium prices attached to them. One can scarcely imagine a more agreeable present to make to a young man of limited means and good breeding than one of these nobby garments, cut in the most artistic style. Besides these can be found an almost boundless assortment of garments for youths, boys, and children. For instance, the new and stylish Fairbanks sailor suits for the boys are handsome and durable; the Waverley suit is pleasing, the King William and fashionable only,—they are ionable, and more than fast weather. There are eminently desirable this bitter, from the child of suits of clothes for adults and boys, family of children, 10 years of age to the man with a C. O. D. Store all cut in the best Broadway style. Nos. 320 and 322 has two branches in this city, one at No. ... Madison. The State street, and the other at No. 48 West ... quality and name of Nutting is a guarantee of good ... find that commercial enterprise, and purchasers will ... clothes they have done wisely when they bought them ... of him.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Money was easier at 7 gold to 1-16.

Sterling firm and higher at 109¾ for long, and 110¼ @110½ for sight.

Gold ruled quiet and firm at 111½@111¾. Loans ranged from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $30,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $792,000.

Governments were strong and a fraction higher.

Southern securities dull and neglected.

Stocks were irregular, Pacific Mail opened weak; Erie feverish; Western Union and Wabash strong, with the remainder of the list dull and steady. During the afternoon the general list was firm and higher; Wabash advanced to 75⅞; Rock Island, to 112¼; Lake Shore, to 96⅞, and New York Central, to 97⅞. The features of the market, however, were Erie, Western Union, and Pacific Mail, the two former strong, and the latter weak, selling down to 75⅛ and closing at 75⅞. Market closed steady with a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest point of the day. The decline in Pacific Mail was occasioned by a report that the steamer Montana, from Panama to San Francisco, was four days overdue. The fact is, that the Montana recently left San Francisco for Panama, intending to stop on the route at the wreck of the Sacramento, to render assistance if required.

There is nothing new regarding the report that the Union Pacific Co. are to institute a suit against the Credit Mobilier for $18,000,000.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅝	Coupons, '67	115⅝
5-20s of '62	112¼	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	111⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅜	10-40s	109⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	77⅜
W. U. Tel	81⅛	Wabash	75⅞
Quicksilver	46⅜	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	40
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	66
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	75⅞	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	97⅞	O. & M	48⅜
Erie	60⅞	C., C. & C	92
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q	
Harlem, ex. div	113⅛	Lake Shore	95⅞
Harlem pfd, ex. div	122	Indiana Central	36⅛
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	122¼
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds	90
Northwestern pfd	86⅞	Central Pacific bonds	102⅜
Rock Island	111⅞	Del., Lack. & W	92
N. J. Central	100	B., H. & Erie	9⅞
St. Paul	54⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, 1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 10d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 55s. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat for three days, 20,900 qrs, 17,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, 5 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts of corn for three days, 7,500 qrs; none American.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@91¾; account, 91⅞@92. American Securities: 5-20s, '65, 93¼; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 40⅜.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Rentes, 53f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10⅛@10¼; Orleans, 10¼@10½. Sales: 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; red Western spring, 11s 2d@11s 2d; red winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d.

Beef, new, 97s. Pork, 65s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 37s. Short ribs, 38s.

Receipts of corn since last report, 8,000 qrs, none American. Receipts of wheat since last report, 20,000 qrs, 18,000 being American.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Owing to a break on the railroads the cattle did not all arrive on Monday. Receipts, 134 cars at Hundredth street, 64 at Communipaw, and 35 at Weehawken. Total for the week, 6,660, against 8,850 the previous week. Very few holiday beeves were offered, and they sold at 14@15c; prime steers, other than common cattle, 7½@10c. Trade slow, especially for cattle, and prices are no better for thin. Weather good; dead meats improving. Sales 12 cars Texans, 1,150 lbs, 8@9c, 55 lbs per cwt; 2 cars good, 6¾ cwt, 10¼c, 56 lbs; 3 cars Illinois, 1,225 lbs, flc; 6 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c; 26 fancy Illinois, 10¾ cwt, 14½@15c; 5 cars fat Ohio, 8¼ cwt, 12½@13½c; 6 cars Illinois, 1,225 lbs, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; and 3 cars, 1,040 lbs, 10c.

SHEEP—To-day 3,700, one train not arriving. Total for the week, 14,400 against 22,600 last week. Fair demand and better prices, or 5¼@5½c for poor; 6@6½c for prime to extra, a car of 103 lbs for fair, and 7@7½c for prime to extra; car 95 lbs Ohio, 7¼c; car 82 State selling at 7 5-16c; car 88 lbs, 6c.

...s Michigan, 6¾c; car 88 lbs, 6c.

HOGS—To-day 82 cars, 49 cars expected not arriving. Total for the week, 51,500 against 52,700 last week. Of Western dressed 2,500 arrived for the week. Market better, city dressed advancing ⅛c or 5¼@5½c for heavy; 5¾c for 200 lbs; 5¾c for 180 lbs; 6c for 160 lbs, and 6¼c for pigs; Western dressed selling at 5@5¼c. Live sold at 4¼@4⅜c; 5 cars Ohio, 119 lbs, at $4.35.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—BEEVES—Dull. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $8.75; fair to good at $7.50; common, $4.00@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand, at 5¼@6½c per lb.

HOGS—Dull at $5.75@6.25. Sales—3,100 beeves, 9,000 sheep, 4,639 hogs.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23.—Petroleum unchanged; no sales. Barrels unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The trade movement was very light to-day, and presents few features of interest. The commission houses are distributing only such goods as jobbers require for their immediate necessities. The jobbing trade was quiet in all branches. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: The market for cotton goods is very firm, but dull, and stocks remain unusually light in first hands at unchanged prices. Woollens rule dull. Some of the agents are opening new styles of spring cassimeres. Foreign goods continue very dull. Clothing linens are in better request and firm.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Higher; closing dull; middling uplands, 17¼c. Sales futures, 13,700 bales; December, 19⅛@19¼c; February, 19⅛.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; shipping grades in better demand; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.25; common to good, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.00@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; extra. Ohio, $6.90@9.25. Wheat higher; receipts, 30,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58@1.65; No. 3 spring, $1.45; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.51@1.53; red Western, $1.80; amber Western, $1.85. Rye scarce and firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; receipts, 15,000 bu; sail mixed Western, 66c; do steam, 63½c; new mixed, 65@65½c. Oats dull and heavy; new scarce and a shade firmer; receipts, 27,800 bu; new Western mixed, 44@48c; white, 47@49c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 33½@34c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, $115.00@120.00.

HOPS—Active and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee in moderate demand; Rio, 15½@18c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9¾@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 55@68c. Rice quiet; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼; refined, 27@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 59½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess $13.50@13.75; prime, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@8¼; kettle, 8¼@8½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@13½c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE DEC. 23.

Wheat, bu	1,297,000
Corn, bu	5,429,000
Oats, bu	1,452,000
Rye, bu	43,000
Barley, bu	643,000
Malt, bu	202,000
Peas, bu	500

WHISKEY—Easier, more doing; 96½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.90@1.92. Rye steady at 95c. Corn less active; yellow old, 66c; new, 58@60c. Oats at 50@55c; mixed, 45@47c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKEY—Scarce; held at 98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, scarce, and unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western dull at 62c. Oats dull and lower; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 48c. Rye quiet at 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Heavy; receipts depress market; choice, 28c; good, 26c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at $1.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Grain in store—Wheat, 430,500 bu; corn, 293,000 bu; oats, 39,000 bu; barley, 33,700 bu; malt, 11,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Demand light, but holders firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring held firm; demand light; small sales; No. 2, $1.18; winter, nothing doing. Corn firm; offerings light; No. 2, 30c, Eastern track; 33½@34c, warehouse. Oats quiet at 25c, warehouse. Barley dull; No. 2, 63@64c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 72c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Small lots, $11.75; dry salted quiet; only small ordered trade. Bacon, no sales. Lard dull and lower; good, 6¾c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $3.30@3.65, mostly at $3.40@3.60.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3.00@5.75 for fair to extra.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000; hogs, 11,143.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, moderate demand; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.19. Corn dull, lower; No. 2, 24c. Oats quiet, unchanged; No. 2, 26c. Rye firm, fair demand; No. 2, 68c. Barley steady; No. 2, 70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm; red winter held at $1.70; sales No. 2 at $1.60. Corn quiet; new high mixed, 43c; yellow, 43c. Oats steady, moderate demand; German, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; standard white, 22@22½c; prime do, 23½c, car lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX, $6.75; low to choice XXX, $7.25@9.00; family, $9.50@10.00. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 73c; white, 75c; oats quiet at 47@48c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.00@1.25.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $33.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; new mess, $14.00; old, $13. Bacon firm at 5⅝c, 9¼c, 11¼c. Hams, 18@18½c. Lard scarce and firm at 8¼@8½c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6@6½c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; prime, 9@9¼c. Molasses advanced; common, 40@50c; fair to choice, 53@60c. Coffee firm at 15½@19c. WHISKEY—Louisiana and Indiana, 93c; none Cincinnati here.

COTTON—Firm; sales, 5,400 good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19⅛c; middling, 19¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; nothing doing; extra No. 1, $1.71@1.71½; amber, $1.63. Corn dull and lower at 41@41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 34c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Firm and in fair demand; middling, 19⅛c.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, and in fair demand at $1.59@1.60. Corn and oats steady. Rye firm, at 82c.

GROCERIES—Steady, and in fair demand.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—In good demand at 25c.

BUTTER—Firm, and in fair demand.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork nominal, at $11.75@12.00. Lard steady; 7 1-16@7 1-5c, with sales at 7 1-16c; kettle, 7½@7½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and unchanged. Green meats held firm; shoulders, 3½c; sides, 4⅝c; hams, 6½@8½c. Hogs firm; receipts light; all sold.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat better and in fair demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.79; extra white Michigan, $1.80; No. 1 do, $1.67@1.67¼; No. 2 do, $1.55; amber Michigan, cash and December, $1.67. Corn a shade better; high mixed new, 36½c; low mixed, 35½@36½c. Oats, 31½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11.75. Lard asking 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4¾@4¾c; live, 3¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 435 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Evening Provision Board.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.—Sales at the Night Board, 250 tcs lard, seller January, at $7.05; 100 tcs lard, seller January, at $7.00; 1 car green hams, 20 lbs average, cash, $6.00; 500 tcs lard, seller March, $7.32½.

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BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING FOR Holiday Presents.

We are now offering our entire stock of MEN'S and BOYS' FINE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

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Splendid Holiday Chromo, MOTHER IS OUT, Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 130 West Washington-st. 156 Twenty-second-st.

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THE GALAXY will be sent for the year 1873, with any one of the following periodicals: "Harper's Bazar," or "Appleton's Journal," or "Harper's Weekly," the regular price is $8. With "Every Saturday," regular price, $9. With "Our Young Folks," $5.50; regular price, $6. With "Littell's Living Age," $10; regular price, $12. Address

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HOTELS.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, NEW YORK.

The public are respectfully informed that there is no interruption of business at this Hotel on account of the late fire. But a small portion of our house was injured, and the same is already in process of renovation. DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO., Proprietors. New York, Dec. 13, 1872.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS! THE UNRIVALLED Decker Brothers' Grand Square and Upright Pianofortes.

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BARGAINS IN Elegant & Useful Goods FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S, 329 WEST MADISON-ST.

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Rich assortment of Real Point, Applique, Thread, and Malta Collars, H'k'fs, &c., at half price.

Very full assortment of Ladies' Silk Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Fichus.

Large lot of pretty Ottoman Stripe Scarfs for the neck, very cheap.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway FREIGHT OFFICE, Southwest Corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Freight for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco. Also for Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, and all intermediate points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. Rates made and Bills of Lading issued by H. WARFIELD, Contracting Agent.

TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT, OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Warrants for the collection of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, are now in the hands of Town Collectors. Payment may be made as follows:

North Chicago—To John B. Walsh, at 129 North Clark-st.
South Chicago—To J. W. Tappan, at 161 LaSalle-st.
West Chicago—To A. ... Morrison, Room 10 Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.
Hyde Park—To ... Ely, at 161 LaSalle-st.
Lake—To Daniel Burcky, at 115 LaSalle-st.
Cicero—To Andrew O. Butler, at 143 West Washington-st.
Lake View—To Martin Van Allen, at Room 14, No. 148 LaSalle-st.
Evanston—To Henry Oakes, at Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

The Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking House, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The Town Collectors of all the towns of Cook County, have returned their books for State and County Taxes for 1871, to the County Collector (east wing of old Court House). Tax-payers who have not paid, and wish to save costs, must pay at once.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

Asbestos Felting Company. The best and most durable BOILER AND PIPE COVERING In use. Special Qualities—1st, is a saving of 10 to 40 per cent in fuel. 2d, its durability, without cracking. 3d, its non-inflammability and non-conducting qualities. 4th, its flexibility and power of contraction and expansion. 5th, its perfect neatness in appearance. C. B. COTTEN, General Agent, 51 North Wells-st., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, will be held at its office on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 23, 1872.

Postponement.

The RAFFLE for the Pair of Bay Horses, announced to come off on Christmas Eve, is postponed until the 31st of December, when it will positively take place at Sherman House.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. J. McK. SANGER, Cashier.

GIVEN AWAY.

One pound of the finest new currants is presented to every purchaser of one pound of our tea during Christmas and New Year. Our $1 teas are unequalled in this city. CHICAGO TEA COMPANY, 25 Blue Island-av.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The local money market continues extremely tight, the main cause for the present being the heavy demands of the pork packers. The probability of some day this week being designated for a report of the National Banks may also have something to do with it. Collections in the country are as a rule unsatisfactory yet, though the large amount of money set afloat by the payments for hogs must soon make an improvement in this respect.

There is a good deal of currency going to the country, and the demand for more has obliged some of the banks to order remittances from New York.

Exchange was weak at 50 cents to 75 cents per $1,000 discount for sales between banks to-day.

The cash assets of E. G. Eastman, the private banker who committed suicide, are at least three times the amount of his deposits, which were very small. All outstanding checks on him will be paid as soon as the proper legal authorities take possession.

THE BANK EXAMINERSHIP.

Various individuals among "the elect" are inquiring what the Bank Examinership of this district is worth. This inquiring state of mind seems to arise from a belief that the present Bank Examiner's head is not secure on his shoulders. The fact that the Comptroller did not follow Bank Examiner Spink's suggestions in regard to the Scandinavian National Bank, would seem to imply a lack of confidence, on the part of the Comptroller, in Mr. Spink, and is interpreted by some to mean that he is about to let the executive axe fall. In this connection all we have to suggest to the Comptroller is: "Don't!" Mr. Spink is really one of the best accountants in the city; none of those who would stand a chance of getting the office would be likely to do any better than the present incumbent. Having made one serious mistake—call it neglect or what you will—he is no more likely to do it again than any of the other place-hunters who want the office.

BANK CIRCULATION FOR THE WEST.

It is now believed that the $25,000,000 re-distribution clause of the act of 1870 will be repealed, but Secretary Boutwell has decided to issue a circular prohibiting the issue of currency to new banks in States that have more than their full quota of circulating notes. Within the past few years a good many new banks have been started in the Eastern States, and have got circulation by buying up the notes of broken or weak banks, sending them to the Comptroller and getting new notes bearing the name of the new bank, regardless of the fact that the new banks were in States that already had more bank circulation than they were entitled to. This is the reason that the notes of broken banks have generally commanded a premium. The movement of the Secretary in this instance is a good one, and will have a tendency to equalize banking privileges in the various States. When a bank fails hereafter, bank currency will be taken from the East and given to the South and West. It will be a good thing, perhaps, for those who are fortunate enough to get hold of large quantities of the currency of broken banks, to keep it and sell it out.

EXPECTED CALL FOR A REPORT.

The law requiring the National Banks to make five reports during the year undoubtedly refers to the calendar year, and not to a year from the date of the approval of the law in March, 1869, as is supposed by some. The banks having made four statements this year, there is one more due yet. The call for this may not be made until after the 1st of January, but it will probably indicate some day in the last half of December to which the reports shall refer. By this arrangement the banks will get the benefit of the prepayment of interest on the Government bonds held by the Treasury for them, which will help to increase their cash funds. It is believed in New York that the expectation of a call for reports indicating some day in the last week of the year is having an effect to increase the money stringency there. The National Banks generally, and particularly in New York, have been very much expanded for six weeks past, and the endeavor to recover from this condition in time for the statement makes money tighter.

REGISTERED BONDS.

The bill authorizing the exchange of United States registered bonds for coupon bonds will probably become a law. This will render a vast amount of bonds available for exportation whenever the difference between prices in London and New York will justify the movement. As the registered bonds are worth a fraction less in the market than the coupon bonds, it will also make some appreciation in the securities held by the United States Treasury for the National Bank circulation. The following is the total amount of registered bonds, a large portion of which are owned by the National Banks:

Six per cents due in 1881	$192,634,000
Six per cents, 5-20s, 1862	32,183,000
Six per cents, 5-20s, 1864	35,384,000
Six per cents, 5-20s, 1865	25,[illegible]
Six per cents, 5-20s, 1867	50,927,000
Six per cents, 5-20s, 1868	13,877,000
Five per cents, 10-40s, 1864	139,496,000
Five per cents	6,045,000
New five per cents, 1871	127,738,000
Total	$733,612,000

IOWA COLLECTION LAWS.

The Homestead Exemption law of Iowa has for years been the means of enabling dishonest debtors to put their entire capital into splendid residences, and thus defraud their creditors. Many of the most intelligent people of the State are at length beginning to feel that this, together with the various stay redemption laws, are a disgrace to the statute books. Iowa begins to experience the same effect from these laws, made in a foolish spirit of prejudice against capitalists, that Wisconsin did in her unreasonably stringent laws against usury some years ago, viz.: That instead of helping honest debtors, they simply drive capital out of the State. The Davenport *Gazette* says in this connection that the people of Iowa are now suffering for want of money which they cannot get, because capitalists cannot collect their loans when due. Instead of coming to Iowa, the money goes to States where such unreasonable laws are not in force. As a result, those who must meet their engagements are compelled to submit to enormous shaves to secure the accommodation they require, while enterprises that would develop localities, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the people, cannot be undertaken because capital shuns the State. The *Gazette* insists that something should be done, at the first legislative opportunity, to remove this obstacle to the influx of capital.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	111⅝	112
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112	112¼
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112¼	112¾
5-20s of '65, January and July	115⅝	115¾
5-20s of '67, January and July	116	116¼
5-20s of '68, January and July	116	116¼
10-40s	109½	109¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	111	111⅜
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int.	112¾	112¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	109½-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	111⅝
Gold and Gold Coupons	111¼	111⅝
Land Warrants 160s, not war 1812	177	187
120s, not war 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record, on Monday, Dec. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana st, s e corner of North Franklin st, n f, Lots 14 to 17, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,500.

Hull st, between Menomonee and Snider st, e f, 25x72 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $975.

Division st, near Wesson st, s f, 22 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 5 in A. P. Downs & Co's Subdivision, in w ½ of n w ¼ Section 13, 39, 13, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,500.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 12, in Block 21, Sheffield's Add, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,250.

Thirty-fifth st, 48 ft w of Jones st, n f, 24x132 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $800.

Division st, ne and nw corner of Sheridan av, undivided 2-9 of 4 entire Blocks, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $13,333.

VonHorn st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 21; consideration, $820.

North Reuben st, n w cor of Keenan st, e f, Lots 3 to 9, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,020.

Lancaster av, bet Benson and Fox sts, n f, 40 feet to alley, with buildings, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $2,000.

Blue Island av, 203 feet s of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 9 and 10, of Lot 12, in Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,050.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 66x138¼ ft, dated Dec. 21; consideration, $3,742.

The premises No. 466 Arnold st, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $3,000.

Hubbard st, between Noble and Ada sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Calumet av, n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 25, in Block 11, of Hamburg's w ½ of n w ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $550.

Buddan st, s e corner of Whitehouse place, w f, 99x125¼ ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $3,850.

Lots 4, 5, and 8, in Huntington's Lot 6, in Block 2, of Ellis' West Addition, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $10,350.

Lot 59, in Prussing's s w Block of 23 acres of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,050.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1, 2, 17 to 19, and und ½ of 23 to 25, in Wesge & Hyde's Lot 1, in Assessors n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $4,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, of Forestville, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 7, in Block 2, in J. P. Hitchcock's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Hulburd's Block 3, in Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, with buildings, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,950.

Lots 21 and 23, of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $6,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 12 (78 86-100 acres), dated Oct. 2; consideration, $29,330.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; the corresponding date a year ago fell on Christmas Day.

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,326	....	5,055	....
Wheat, bu	86,170	....	19,547	....
Corn, bu	53,929	....	4,830	....
Oats, bu	46,870	....	17,723	....
Rye, bu	1,440	....	1,150	....
Barley, bu	15,650	....	9,308	....
Grass Seed, lbs	27,515	....	3,000	....
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	46,600	....	35,790	....
Cured Meats, lbs	303,340	....	2206470	....
Beef, brls	80	....	135	....
Pork, brls	63	....	405	....
Lard, lbs	101,330	....	543,010	....
Tallow, lbs	23,500	....	2,520	....
Butter, lbs	66,885	....	43,350	....
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,568	....	1,313	....
Live Hogs, No.	10,872	....	2,523	....
Cattle, No.	356	....	883	....
Sheep, No.	494	....	361	....
Hides, lbs	116,189	....	192,394	....
Highwines, brls	254	....	548	....
Wool, lbs	74,265	....	334,241	....
Potatoes, bu	3,280	....	39	....
Lumber, m ft	533	....	332	....
Shingles, m	1,540	....	195	....
Lath, m	80	....	....	....
Salt, brls	935	....	618	....

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,955 bu wheat; 2,368 bu corn; 604 bu oats; 1,686 bu rye; 3,893 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 83 cars wheat; 164 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 310 cars, or 125,000 bu.

It was announced to-day that the Extra Board rooms of the Board of Trade will be ready for occupancy on Thursday morning next, and that the sale of choice of tables for the ensuing year, on the regular Exchange, will be held at 10 o'clock on that day, instead of Tuesday, as previously arranged.

The Board was called to order, to-day, to take action in regard to the proposed amendments to the rules, in relation to the depositing of margins. Mr. Cooley moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion was lost. Mr. Murison then asked leave to withdraw his amendment, and substitute therefor the amendment offered by Mr. Culver, which was granted. The accepted amendment was then adopted. It reads as follows:

Strike out the words "All such security or margins to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Association, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties," and insert the following:

All such security, or margins, to be deposited in any bank that the depositors may elect, *provided* (that) said bank has filed with the Secretary of the Association a bond satisfactory to the Board of Directors for the security of deposits that may be made as margins, or made to secure fulfilment of contracts. Also provided said bank shall issue a certificate of such deposit, payable on demand to the joint order of the parties to the contract, and shall also issue to the depositor [illegible] ...tification to the caller of the margin that such deposit has been made. It shall be the further duty of the [illegible] making such deposit, to deliver to the party calling for the same at the office of the party calling, or at the office of the Secretary of the Association, said ticket of certification within not exceeding one hour from the time such deposit was made.

The claim of certain creditors of the late firm of Munn & Scott, that other named gentlemen were partners with Munn & Scott in the grain warehouse business, and therefore liable for the debts of the firm, was rather extensively discussed on 'Change to-day. The general opinion seemed to be that the petitioners will make out a strong case, and much interest was expressed in regard to the final result. Of course the discussions threw no new light on the matter, so far as facts are concerned.

It was remembered on 'Change to-day that there will be no produce markets in Liverpool during the holiday week, and the question was asked if it would not be possible for our traders to slip out of the harness for a few days between Christmas and the New Year, "just for the novelty of the thing," if nothing more. There is no doubt that they would all be the better for it, but there is not the ghost of a chance that a suspension could be agreed upon *and adhered to*. On the contrary, the holiday week of Europe bids fair to be an unusually active one here, in wheat circles, especially as the new Extra room will be open for the first time the day after Christmas.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slow to-day, and with small changes in prices; the chief exception to the rule being wheat, which was active and higher. Outside of that cereal there was very little disposition to trade, in the direction of buying, and not much anxiety to sell. The near approach of Christmas is telling upon our markets, as many operators are thinking of toys and trees, and other juvenile delights, instead of corn, and pork, and oats. Our receipts are only moderate, outside of hogs. The condition of the grocery market was without change in any important particular. Only a small number of orders were placed, and the volume of trade was light. Prices remain without change, ruling steady at Saturday's quotations. Dry goods met with a moderate demand from the local and interior trade, and former rates were thoroughly sustained. There was a trifle easier feeling in the butter market, save for choice grades, the supply of which continues light. Bagging was in light request. Cheese was inactive. The fish market remains dull, with no material variation in prices. Dried fruits met with some inquiry, and last week's prices were well sustained. Hay was dull and easy. Hides and leather remain firm. The oil market was quiet. Carbon was a ½c lower, with which exception quotations were unchanged. Building materials, nails, naval stores, etc., were quiet and steady. Metals and tinners' stock were in light demand at previous prices. Tin plate is quite firm in sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. Iron and steel were in moderate demand and steady. Trade at the lumber yards was quiet to-day, former quotations being sustained. Salt was fairly active and firm. Wool was quiet and unchanged. The hop market continues firm at 35@40c for prime Wisconsin. Some dealers are asking 45c for very choice hops. Seeds were quiet to-day; there were several orders on the market, but dealers were quite firm in their views, and refused to sell at the prices offered. Timothy quotable at $2.75@3.30, and clover at $4.75@5.25. Potatoes were quiet and unchanged. There was a fair demand for poultry and game this morning, and turkeys were higher, the supply being light. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged, the cold weather interrupting the trade.

Highwines were dull and ½@1c lower, but steady at the decline. Sales were restricted to 150 brls at 89c.

Dressed hogs were steady and in fair demand at a decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with the weakness in live, and closed firm, with buyers at $4.30 for good lots. Sales were reported 754 head at $4.30, and 25 at $4.25. Total, 779 head. The offerings were rather light, and the supply is uniformly small for the season.

Provisions were dull and again easier. The receipts of hogs were so much in excess of the demand as to cause a further decline at the Stock Yards, and this feeling was reflected on 'Change to the extent of making buyers hold off, and owners of product more anxious to sell at Saturday's quotations. There is another reason for quietness, which has existed for some time past; it is the difficulty of procuring transportation for product, especially meats, and several lots have been sold out recently which had been bought for shipment but could not be sent forward. The estimate of the Secretary of the State Convention of Provision Men, at Cincinnati, that the packing of the West this season will be 5,670,000 head, or 887,000 head of hogs more than last year, will probably cause buyers of product to hang back still further, till hogs have at least receded to $3.50, and product correspondingly declined. When that point is reached we shall probably see a better disposition to take hold, as it is well known that many parties who have operated in former years, have set that as the probable limit of the market. Mess pork was 5@10c per brl lower. Lard steady for cash, and easier for future. Meats dull and unchanged. The stock of lard in Liverpool is reported at 68,250 cwts, against 24,500 cwts (of 112 lbs) a year ago, and 700 cwts two years ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.25@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.65@11.75; do seller January, $11.60@11.70; do seller February, $11.65@11.70; do seller March, $11.85@11.87½; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash, $6.95@7.00 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.30@7.35. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅛c, and green hams at 7¼@7⅜c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5@5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs, and 5⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅞c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork, at $11.75; 300 brls do, at $11.65; 500 brls do, seller March, at $11.87½; 500 brls do, at $11.85; 990 tcs lard, at 7c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at 7c; 100 tcs do, seller to February 18th, at 7⅛c; 350 boxes short ribs (part seller January), at 5⅝c; 725 boxes short clear, at 6c; 600 pcs green hams (14 lbs), at 8c; 100,000 lbs do (16 lbs), at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs), at 6c.

The following is an abstract of a statement compiled by the Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

Reports from 103 points, exclusive of Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis:

No. hogs cut to Dec. 6	589,041
Estimated they will yet cut	1,296,462
Estimate for season	1,885,503
Cut last year	1,590,239
Increase this year	295,264

Equal to 18 56-100 per cent increase.

Same percentage on all last year's packing in the West would make an aggregate packing for this season of 5,670,132 hogs; last year's packing, 4,782,403; increase this year, 887,729 hogs. There will be an increase in weight of somewhere about 5 per cent. Hogs here are 20 to 25 lbs each heavier than last year. In St. Louis, 12 lbs lighter.

Flour was more active, under a better demand, though still a quiet one; New York being reported steadier, while our wheat market was strong. Prices were quoted unchanged, but it was whispered that some dealers were willing to make slight concessions in order to effect sales from increased stocks. Buckwheat flour was scarce and firm. Bran dull. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Spirit Lake) at $6.25; 100 brls do (Osage) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.12½; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 23 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00. Total, 1,023 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 10 tons middlings, fine, at $14.25 on track.

Wheat was active and strong, at an average advance of 1@1½c on the higher range of Saturday. The market was rather weak early; but Liverpool was reported higher, and the news brought out buyers in force. The purchasers for this month and next were principally made by the short interest, who rushed in "to cover," but there was an active long demand for February delivery, which was only partially met, as there were few sellers even at the advance. The general feeling was decidedly bullish, the impression being that the European markets are at last responding to the pressure of circumstances, and that the advance there to-day proves the truth of the news on which our market commenced to rise several days ago. New York also felt the same pulsation, and closed quite strong. There was not much buying for shipment, and that chiefly of the lower grades, which averaged nearly 20c higher than on Saturday. Seller January opened at $1.16⅝, declined to $1.16¼, advanced to $1.18⅝, and closed at $1.18½. Seller February sold at $1.18½@1.20⅝, closing at $1.20½. Seller the month, or No. 2 spring, sold at $1.17@1.18, closing firm at the outside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.23@1.24. No. 3 spring closed strong at $1.05; and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18; 39,800 bu do at $1.17¾; 28,800 bu do at $1.17½; 27,400 bu do at $1.17¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.17; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 4,400 bu do at $1.05; 4,800 bu do at $1.04¾; 6,000 bu do at $1.04½; 2,000 bu do at $1.04¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 94c. Total, 133,400 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at about the same rates as on Saturday, with very few buyers, though the current receipts did not particularly weaken the market in being disposed of. As stated in our last issue, there are no capitalists helping to carry corn now, and in the absence of a shipping demand, the market rules dull. There is some disposition manifested to buy for May and June delivery, but very little is offered on these options, as the farmers are unwilling to sell so far ahead, at present quotations, and our local short-sellers seem equally opposed to risk it. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller January at 30⅜@30⅝c; seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller May at 35¾@36c; and seller June at 36⅛@36⅜c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 37,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,600 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 57,600 bu.

Oats were quiet, but a shade firmer, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from New York, which was not counterbalanced by the fact of heavier receipts here. There was a much better speculative demand than heretofore, but not much inquiry for cash lots. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller January at 24¼@24½c; seller February at 24¾@25c; and seller April at 26c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 24⅜c; 9,000 bu do at 24¼c; 1,800 bu rejected at 21c; 400 bu by sample at 29c. Total, 20,200 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and exhibited a further advance of 1@1½c per bu, under light receipts. There is a fair inquiry for shipment, but the principal buying seems to be done by local dealers, and much of it to hold, the impression being that the supply of No. 2 will be very light next summer. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 28 bu do at 67½c.

Barley was dull and weak. The market opened firm at 66½c bid for No. 2, cash, 68c seller the month, and 67c seller February, but declined to 65c for cash at the close, except for Armour Dole & Co.'s receipts, which were scarce at 70c. No. 3 was dull, and quoted easier at 50@52c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected. Sample lots were in fair request on local account, but were dull for shipment, owing to the scarcity of railroad cars. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 66½c; 2,400 bu do at 65c; 2,000 bu by sample at 80c; 5,200 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 15,600 bu.

Gilead A. Smith & Co., of London, England, quote Erie sections of iron rail at 195@200s per ton, f. o. b. in Wales; Staffordshire bars do, 215@240s; nail rods, 220s; English tin, 144@146s, tin plates at 31s 6d@36s 6d per box in Liverpool. Quicksilver, per bottle of 75 lbs, 250@260s.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The cable of Dec. 17 reports incessant rain in England. Mr. James Caird, in a communication to the London *Times*, under date of Nov. 23, says: It is impossible to view, without apprehension, the food prospects of the country as resulting from the last harvest, and the incessant rains which for so many weeks have rendered the heavy wheat lands most unfavorable for the reception of seed. * * * The season is now so far advanced that with a change to fine weather there is not time to make up all the lost way. But should the wet weather continue I fear we shall find the harvest of 1873 as unproductive as that of 1853, which was the worst we have had since the repeal of the corn laws, and was the consequence of the wet autumn and winter of 1852. Ever since the potato famine of 1846, the most experienced growers of that root have observed a certain delicacy about the plant, in certain conditions of the weather, which led them to believe that, should at any time these adverse conditions of the atmosphere and rain appear in excess, the crop would be liable to failure. This showed itself in 1861 and 1862, when the crop was especially defective, and in 1871, when it was probably 30 per cent below an average crop. But these adverse conditions have culminated in the weather of the summer of 1872, which has proved more unfavorable to the potato crop in England and Scotland than anything we have experienced since 1845, 1847, and 1848. * * * The failure of the potato crop is at all times a serious question in Ireland. In the three years, 1857, 1858, and 1859, the Irish potato crop yielded 12,731,000 tons. In the three following years 1860, 1861, and 1862, 6,748,000 tons, or little more than half of each of the preceding years. The expectations are from the best sources of information that one-half of the crop of potatoes in 1872 will be saved. If that should prove correct, past experience shows that Ireland will cause us little or no additional strain on our food supplies by the partial failure of her potato crop. Both Mr. Caird and Mr. J. B. Lawes agree as to the deficiency in the wheat crop of 1872 in the United Kingdom and the former estimates that the requirements of foreign wheat to supplement the home crop, from Sept. 1, '72, to Aug. 31, '73, will be equal to 1,000,000 quarters per month, or 12,000,000 quarters, equal to 96,000,000 bushels, including flour.

"In the last fifteen years, the three years of highest prices were 1857, 1858, and 1871, when the averages were respectively 56s 4d, 63s 9d, 56s 8d, and in each of those years France was an active competitor with us. In the four years 1858, 1859, 1865 and 1866, when the average prices were respectively 44s 2d, 43s 9d, 41s 10d, and 49s 11d (with one exception the lowest prices in the whole period of fifteen years), France gave us from her surplus more than one-fourth of our whole foreign supply. Her turn of good crops seems to have again come around. France is now the controlling force in regard to price, for when she is a buyer, prices rule high, and when she has much to sell, prices have been moderate. That this is likely to prove true in this present season is shown by the fact that the prices ruling during the last two months have brought up the supply during September and October to 2,581,000 qrs, or at the rate of 15,000,000 qrs during the year, an import considerably greater than we seem likely to require.

The imports of potatoes which, in October, 1870 and 1871, were respectively 1,170 and 3,900 tons, sprung up at once, in 1872, to 85,400 tons, coming from all quarters, in near continental ports, of Prussia, Belgium, and France. He entertains no doubt that the deficiency in the potato crop will be made good by supplies from the continent.

"My greatest anxiety is in the prospect of the next wheat crop. The crop of 1847 was worse than that of 1872, and it was also accompanied by a short crop of potatoes, but the autumn seed-time was one of the best we have seen, and a large breadth of land was sown in the finest possible condition. This year it is very different. An inferior crop is followed by a bad seed-time.

The comparative exports from Taganrog, one of the principal Russian ports of the Azov Sea, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 13, for the last two years, are as follows:

	Wheat, Tchetwerts.	Linseed, Tchetwerts.	Rye, Tchetwerts.	Barley, Tchetwerts.
1871	2,576,857	541,371	339,718	325,356
1872	1,426,682	480,279	110,978	145,147
Decrease	1,150,175	61,092	228,740	180,209
Equal in bu.	6,901,050	366,552	1,372,500	1,081,254

It will be observed that the exports of wheat in 1872 from Cronstadt and Taganrog, as compared with 1871, show a decrease of 10,078,418 bu.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,473,240	8,988,340
Wheat, bu	24,379,017	41,748,997
Corn, bu	71,296,880	42,707,349
Oats, bu	21,572,232	21,288,809
Barley, bu	5,198,503	3,902,455
Rye, bu	599,921	1,370,689
Total grain, bu	123,046,553	111,018,299

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, rail, and frozen in on New York canals, was, Dec. 14, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York and afloat	1,896,984	4,125,803	1,765,699	1,211,196
Albany	9,000	46,500	54,200	421,000
Buffalo	482,565	225,400	66,200	224,549
Chicago	833,330	968,932	758,790	271,437
Milwaukee	634,000	82,000	133,089	78,800
Duluth	70,000	....	....	....
Toledo	390,605	286,822	150,202	11,674
Detroit	92,914	56,722	26,202	24,772
Oswego	639,773	306,622	2,978	197,806
St. Louis	439,579	128,667	100,375	124,073
Boston	28,017	147,163	152,882	64,111
Toronto	27,484	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000
Montreal	222,800	988,[illegible]	69,748	[illegible]
Philadelphia	225,000	175,000	65,000	45,000
Baltimore	100,000	280,940	80,000	[illegible]
Rail shipments	209,802	150,579	222,757	[illegible]
On N.Y. canals	82,120	164,457	85,200	78,120
Total—				
Dec. 14, '72	4,601,183	9,533,444	3,835,914	3,113,489
Dec. 7, '72	4,628,[illegible]	8,851,933	3,627,485	2,401,559
Nov. 30, '72	5,069,136	8,347,400	3,720,266	2,402,865
Nov. 23, '72	5,869,413	9,199,[illegible]	3,729,880	2,132,772
Nov. 16, '72	6,693,774	10,432,895	4,339,338	2,298,645
Nov. 9, '72	6,164,989	10,966,874	4,731,153	2,119,682
Dec. 16, '71	10,780,995	7,022,030	5,702,200	2,636,133

Stock afloat in New York and Buffalo not included.

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.*	1869.
Flour, brls	4,533,311	4,373,767	4,110,878	4,482,986
Wheat, bu	30,563,704	35,897,622	37,674,375	34,211,209
Corn, bu	66,349,795	49,368,520	21,663,951	23,596,129
Oats, bu	18,668,312	16,689,878	11,888,835	9,908,498
Barley, bu	5,674,977	3,326,236	2,988,918	488,583
Rye, bu	1,189,836	1,382,843	1,571,237	883,641
Total	122,446,524	106,665,959	75,760,326	69,060,090

* St. Louis and Duluth not included.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Dec. 17, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	961	129,113	8,153	....	....
London	11,000	107,201	....	....	300
Glasgow	2,615	14,000	....	....	....
Cork	....	21,635	53,244	....	....
Queenstown	....	....	31,558	....	....
Bristol	100	74,212	....	....	....
Cardiff	....	11,888	....	....	....
Dublin	....	34,967	....	....	....
Hamburg	....	....	7,870	....	....
Bremen	28	....	....	....	....
W. Indies	11,132	....	5,210	444	621
B. N. A. Col.	1,077	....	1,387	....	....
Venezuela	700	....	....	....	....
Brazil	955	....	....	....	11
C. America	930	....	....	....	....
Total	29,311	402,916	112,427	444	932
Prev. week	38,233	843,666	194,484	163	1,573
Cor. week, '71	17,206	131,564	383,097	1,104	1,460
From Jan. 1.					
1872	1170136	12815732	25567054	34,667	136,896
Do. 1871	1619249	21956362	12236981	47,128	92,318
Do. 1870	[illegible]	18094307	421329	31,061	167,198
Do. 1869	1546633	17991114	1630618	49,015	105,400

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	4,655,755	5,179,480	5,928,739	5,778,495
Wheat, bu	39,147,150	48,427,733	47,560,580	50,361,578
Corn, bu.	50,870,151	57,090,092	28,706,601	32,181,824
Oats, bu.	24,836,056	23,994,639	18,781,378	16,308,672
Barley, bu	7,619,906	5,430,915	5,301,471	3,077,725
Rye, bu.	1,768,695	2,670,386	1,560,808	1,688,232
Total, bu.	124,241,958	137,613,752	101,910,838	103,618,031

The comparatively monthly receipts and exports of cheese for the last two years, to Nov. 30, inclusive, were:

	Receipts, 1872. Boxes.	Exports, 1872. Boxes.	Receipts, 1871. Boxes.	Exports, 1871. Boxes.
January	27,418	13,487	24,645	30,242
February	23,198	12,445	16,391	47,416
March	17,343	8,538	28,882	35,744
April	22,115	3,484	15,081	40,841
May	61,439	37,331	44,748	46,246
June	209,696	206,824	176,834	118,050
July	358,710	266,357	243,538	267,483
August	366,181	344,486	315,074	257,481
September	158,647	131,702	260,030	221,856
October	210,819	84,831	133,981	75,291
November	131,716	54,218	110,654	67,510
Total boxes	1,587,282	1,163,903	1,371,858	1,218,160

	1873.	1871.
Receipts—Boxes	1,587,282	1,371,858
Exports—Boxes	1,163,903	1,218,160
Excess—Boxes	423,379	153,698

	Receipts.	Exports.
1872	1,587,282	1,163,903
1871	1,371,858	1,218,160
Excess '72 / Excess '71	216,424	54,257

The foregoing figures indicate that the present stock is larger than last year, unless there has been an increased home consumption to equal the increased receipts and the diminished exports. Holders of strictly fine factory have to a great extent withdrawn it for the future home trade, unless they can obtain from shippers 14¼@14½c. There is some inquiry for the accumulated stock of the lower grade for export. The export movement, as is usual at this season of the year, is moderate. Quoted: State factory fancy, 14¼c; good to prime do, 14@14½c; fair to good do, 13@14c; poor do, 10@11c; farm dairy, good to prime, 13@14c; fair to good do, 12@13c; poor do, 10@11c; Ohio factory prime, 13@13½c; good do, 12@12½c; skim cheese; ordinary to choice, 5@10c; pineapple, 20@25c; English dairy, 14@18c.

The exports of petroleum from the principal exporting ports since January 1 have been:

From	1872. gals.	1871. gals.
New York	82,557,679	90,629,897
Boston	1,632,358	2,110,049
Philadelphia	57,244,727	55,133,405
Baltimore	1,926,732	3,444,013
Total gals, 1872	143,361,496	150,317,361
Total gals, corresponding period in 1870		135,757,399
Total gals, corresponding period in 1869		98,505,261

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

A "broker" writes as follows to the Milwaukee *News*:

The trade generally have the impression that we have an average crop of winter wheat. This is a great error, but time alone will change these impressions.

The large crop of Minnesota and Iowa will go but a small way to make up the deficiency in the Atlantic States, Missouri, &c. Even to-day compare the prices of winter wheat, say at St. Louis, with those of spring in Milwaukee, and it will be found the difference is greater than for years past. The amount of wheat "in sight" is over 5,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and the stock in New York is only 1,800,000 at most, the greatest part of which is held for shipment. I make this assertion that there is not near as much wheat in this country as there was a year ago, and in view of the active shipping demand which we are having and likely to have, I sincerely believe we will not have wheat enough to carry us over until next harvest.

The experience of several years has shown that the population of Great Britain is becoming every year more and more dependent upon the grain-growers of other countries, and that when their crops are below an average, as they certainly are this year, there must come a rise in prices unless the supply is largely increased by importation. English merchants look to America for their supplies more this year than ever before, the crops in Southern Russia, their main source of supply, being very much below an average. When it becomes known that we have no surplus for export then England will realize that she must look elsewhere for wheat, or feed on corn. The latter I believe they will have to do before another harvest year, for where they can get enough wheat to meet their requirements is a problem difficult to solve.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady, closing the same as at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18 cash, and $1.18½@1.18⅝ seller January, and $1.20⅝@1.20¾ seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn and other grain were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand and firm at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market was without change. There is a fair inquiry for the better grades, but common and old corn is in large supply and very quiet. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—The demand for good beans is fair, and the offerings are light; prices ruling quite strong, fair to choice navies being quotable at $2.25@2.50. There is a liberal supply of uniform grades. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to prime at $1.75@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was very little doing under this head. Prices remain without material change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.30 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—A very quiet day was passed in this branch of trade, and the feeling seemed rather easier. This was more noticeable in common and medium grades, which were but little inquired for, while they comprised the great bulk of the offerings. Choice dairy is in light supply, and commands good prices. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@24c; strictly choice dairy packed, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue dull, but the enhanced cost of production has caused an advance at the mills, and the market here is stronger, in consequence. Other goods in the list met with some inquiry, and were steady as previously quoted. We revise our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—The canned goods trade was chiefly of a local character, orders from the interior being few and small. Prices were firm and unchanged, though corn, tomatoes, and raspberries are tending higher. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—There was little or nothing doing in this staple. The cold weather prevents shipments, and orders received during the past three or four days remain unfilled. There was some inquiry from local retailers, and about former rates were being realized. We continue to quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Prices were without quotable change, though a few more days of such intensely cold weather would probably result in a general advance. Dealers were filling orders at the following range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $13.00@13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—The market for pork barrels was dull and prices are again quoted lower, sales being made at $1.30. The offerings are large and the demand is comparatively light, as packers are making boxed meats instead of barreled pork this season, to a considerable extent. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m. Sales include 5 cars pork barrels at $1.30.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote: East Beurre and Beurre Gris pears at $4.00@4.50; winter Nellis at $3.75@4.25; grapes at 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry for eggs. The receipts of strictly fresh are light, and they were a trifle firmer, dealers asking 28@30c. Pickled were plenty and quotable at 20@23c. Sales include 10 carriers strictly fresh at 30c; 65 cases and 200 doz at 29c; 1,000 doz at 28c; 25 cases pickled at 23c; 340 doz at 22c.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good demand. There was no change in prices to note to-day. We quote: Prime live geese, from first hands, at 65@68c; jobbing prices, 73@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Remain inactive, and quotations are simply nominal: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with only a moderate inquiry, and prices were without material change, ranging as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@18c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10@10½c; do 1871, 7@8c; raisins, $2.55@2.65; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6¼c; Zante currants, 1872, 9@9½c; do, 1871, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—There was a fair inquiry for game this morning from the local trade. Quail were a shade firmer, prices ranging from $1.60@2.00; prairie chickens quoted at $4.75@5.00; venison 7@9 for carcass, and 15c for saddles; rabbits $1.50 per doz. We report sales of 43 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 50 doz do at $4.75; 8 doz choice quail at $2.00; 50 doz do at $1.85; 28 doz at $1.75; 14 doz at $1.60; 2 doz mallard ducks at $3.25; 3 doz squirrels at 75c; 3 venison carcasses at 7@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was nothing doing; the severe cold interferes with the trade. Apples are quotable at $2.50@4.00 per brl, and cranberries at $10.60@11.50 per brl for cultivated; wild selling at $7.50@8.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—There were no new developments in this market. Trade continues slack, with but slight prospect of any improvement until after the holidays. There was a moderate inquiry for staple and side goods at the subjoined range of prices:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25¾@26¾c; Java, No. 2, 23⅞@24½c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 22⅛@22⅝c; good do, 21¼@21⅞c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¼@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅝@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅞@12¾c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅞c; B, 12¼@12⅝c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11½@11¾c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7⅝c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4½@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Trading in this staple was on a somewhat limited scale, and prices were without alteration. Local and Eastern buyers were operating in a small way at about last week's rates. Wholesale dealers were paying the following: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain unchanged. An active demand exists both on local and Eastern account, and the daily arrivals are well taken up at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in good demand and firm. Prime hops are quotable at 35@40c; and very choice are held at 45c; medium quoted at 25@30c; common, 15@20c; Eastern, 40@43c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Prime white clover, in small cases, at 25@30c; common to fair grades, 20@24c; strained, 10@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—The average demand at this season prevailed. Prices ruling steady as follows:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 5-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 8-10	@6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@5 4-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	per lb

LEATHER—Remains firm, with no material variation in values. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, per lb	41@ 43
Kip, per lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, per ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, per ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B.A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 85
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade in this department was rather quiet. There was a moderate inquiry for the common grades at previous prices. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00@30.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A per m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.80@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS—There was a fair inquiry for lemons and oranges for the holidays, at the following prices: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00; French and Malagas at $6.00; Havana oranges at $12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change under this head. Trade was very quiet, and prices were unchanged. Tin plate is very firm. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were dull. Prices were without change, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.12½@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, per lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20 @ 23
Marline, per lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, per lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @ 6.25
Pitch, per brl	6.50 @ 7.50
Tar, per brl	6.50 @ 7.50

OILS—Carbon was easy, owing to the ½c decline in Cleveland. Lard and turpentine were also a trifle easier. Other descriptions were steady and firm. We quote: Carbon, 25½@27c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 66c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 71@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was small at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	11.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Was in very good demand this morning. The supply of choice turkeys was rather light, most of them having picked up. Prices were higher, asking 13@15c for very choice. Chickens were about the same as last week, prices ranging from $2.50@3.50. A good many of the offerings are badly frozen. Geese salable at $10.00@12.00 for choice dressed. Sales were reported of 1,400 lbs fancy dressed turkeys at 14c; 500 lbs at 13c; 3,600 lbs at 12@12½c; 40 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 26 doz do at $3.00@3.25, 30 doz do at $2.00@2.50; 19 doz choice geese at $12.00; 10 doz fair at $10.00; 3 doz at $8.00; 15 doz ducks at $4.50; 50 doz fancy at $5.00; 19 doz at $3.50@4.00; 2 doz poor at $2.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. The weather interrupts the movement. We continue to quote car lots at 70@75c, and retail lots at 80@90c.

SALT—Was active and firm. The supply is light and salt is now being received by rail. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate request at previous prices, as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	3x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	47c
9x13	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x1	51c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	51c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	60c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was very little doing. There were several orders on the market and it rules quite firm, dealers refusing to dispose of their property at the prices bid. Timothy sold at $2.75@3.00, and clover at $5.20; prime timothy is held at $3.25@3.30, and clover at $5.25; flax quotable at $1.60@1.70; other seeds were nominal. Sales were reported of 20 bags timothy at $3.00; 15 bags do at $2.75; 30 bags clover at $5.10.

TEAS—Continue in moderate request, and are steady at the following quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady at former rates. Following are the prices current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Only a light demand existed, but the market was exceedingly firm, owing to the light stocks on hand. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was quiet and without essential change. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	54@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	50@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	48@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	31@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	30@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	43@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 500 head. The meagre receipts enabled holders to realize a better price, the few sales reported indicating an advance of 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with the closing prices of last week. There was no very considerable demand from any source, but the wants of the few buyers in attendance exceeded the supply, and sales were readily effected at the improvement noted above. The range of prices paid was $3.00@6.12½ for common thin butchers stuff to choice shipping steers; most of the sales were reported in favor of shippers. The market closed firm, with the pens empty.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 2,600. The market was dull and weak. The supply was large, the number on sale (including the stale hogs) reached about 25,000, and as neither local nor Eastern buyers seemed at all anxious to invest, holders conceded 5c per 100 lbs. This reduction, however, did not satisfy buyers, and little more than 10,000 hogs were disposed of. The range of prices was $3.50@3.55 for common; $3.60@3.65 for medium; and $3.70@3.80 for good to choice, with most of the sales within the range of $3.60@3.70. The market closed dull and heavy with some 15,000 left in the pens unsold. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
211	289	$3.65	42	300	$3.65	203	273	$3.65
45	280	3.65	115	245	3.65	41	230	3.60
48	310	3.62½	151	219	3.70	61	104	3.70
47	300	3.62½	143	223	3.75	149	230	3.80
209	275	3.65	250	250	3.65	55	241	3.60
93	322	3.65	55	294	3.75	63	223	3.67½
53	300	3.65						

SHEEP—Received, 400. The market was quiet at unchanged prices. The demand was small, but sufficient to absorb the offerings, and former rates were sustained. We quote common at $3.00@3.50 per 100 lbs; medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.00.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1872.—We have had an active market this week, and large transactions in factory, but prices have not advanced. The shipments of farm dairies has been on a moderate scale, only about 200 boxes being delivered. These sold at prices ranging from 10½c to 11½c, according to quality, very few lots bringing the last figure. The quality of farm dairies this week shows more inferiority than usual, some lots being clammy and badly cured.

The top price for factories was 13½c, which dealers consider a shade too much. Sales, however, were brisk, and the amount that changed hands was something above 3,000 boxes. We give quotations of leading factories that were sold, as follows: Husenclever, 13c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c; Henderson Association, 13¼c; Fulton, 13c; Freeman, 12½c; North Fairfield, 13c; Eatonville, 13½c; Newville Association, 13¼c; Newport, 13½c; Manheim Centre, 13½c; Manheim, 13c; Keys, 13c; Little Falls Central, 13½c; St. Johnsville, 13c; Sadie Bush, 13½c; Smith Creek, 13c; A. Smith & Co., 13c; Cook & Ives, 13½c; Brochett Bridge, 13c; Basil, 13c.

Butter comes in plentifully, but some of it is of inferior quality and pale in color, showing fodder make. This grade, in Welch tubs, went at 23c. Good to prime, of yellow color and not over milky, sold at 29@32c, the latter figure being for best brands on delivery. Some factories are closing operations this week, while others are working at intervals of three or more days.

We have clear, cold weather and but little snow. Cows went into the stable in unusual good order, and are now doing well. We hear no cases as yet of abortion, though doubtless some herds are affected with the disease.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores lost power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all the meat, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medical supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposal for ——."

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issues), please insert once.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call: you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

washed, X, dingy
washed, medium light
washed, medium dingy
unwashed, XXXX, in good condition
unwashed, XXXX, dingy
unwashed, coarse, to medium
unwashed, coarse, and dingy

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

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QUOTATIONS.

Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs upwards	$6.15@6.50
Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to ...	5.50@5.90
Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
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Stock—Common to medium and good to extra cows, for city ..., averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Cattle—Common cattle, in decent ... averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
...—Light and thin cows, heifers, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.80@2.50
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HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
...	...	$3.63	42	300	$3.65	...	273	$3.63
...	...	3.65	118	248	3.65	...	280	3.60
...	...	3.62½	161	319	3.70	61	104	3.70
...	...	3.62½	141	383	3.75	140	330	3.85
...	...	3.65	253	250	3.65	55	243	3.60
...	...	3.65	53	294	3.75	63	222	3.67½
...	...	3.63						

SHEEP—Received, 400. The market was ... at unchanged prices. The demand was ... not sufficient to absorb the offerings, and ... rates were sustained. We quote common ... $3.00@3.50 per 100 lbs; medium at ...4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.00.

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LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1872.—We have had ... market this week, and large transactions in ... but prices have not advanced. The shipments ... dairies has been on a moderate scale, only ... boxes being delivered. These sold at prices ... from 10½c to 11½c, according to quality, very ... bringing the last figure. The quality of farm ... this week shows more inferiority than usual, ... being clammy and badly cured. ... price for factories was 13½c, which dealers ... a shade too much. Sales, however, were ... the amount that changed hands was some... above 3,000 boxes. We give quotations of lead... factories that were sold, as follows: Husencleaver, ... Herkimer County Central, 13½c; Hender... Association, 13½c; Fulton, 13c; Free... 12½c; North Fairfield, 13c; Eatonville, ... Newville Association, 13½c; Newport, 13½c; ... Centre, 13½c; Manheim, 13c; Keys, 13c; ... Falls Central, 13½c; St. Johnsville, 13c; Snell's ...; Smith Creek, 13c; A. Smith & Co., 13c; ... Free, 13½c; Brockett Bridge, 13c; Bush, 13c. ... comes in plentifully, but some of it is of in... quality and pale in color, showing fodder make, ... in Welch tubs, went at 25c. Good to prime, ... color and not over milky, sold at 29@32c, ... figure being for best brands on delivery. ... factories are closing operations this week, while ... are working at intervals of three or more days. ... clear, cold weather and but little snow, ... into the stable in unusual good order, and ... doing well. We hear no cases as yet of abor... though doubtless some herds are affected with the ...

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WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
...burg Spring Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, }
OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1872. }

...suance of instructions from the Board of Com... of Cook County, public notice is hereby given ...aled proposals will be received at this office until ..., Jan. 1, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County ... blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., ... for use of the county for one year; also all the ... provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, ..., dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medical ..., and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, ... Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, ... year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such ... and at such times as the county may direct. ... bids showing an approximation of the kinds and ... of different articles needed by the county can ... in the office of the County Clerk. ... bidders will be required to enter into bond with two ..., to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum ... to guarantee the faithful performance of the con... the county reserving the right to reject any or all ... deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals ... can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk. ... to be made promptly in cash immediately ... the bills shall have been audited by the Board. ... proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of ... County, and indorsed "Proposal for ——."

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

...weekly papers in the city (except those having daily ...) please insert once.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. ... well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. ...low is the oldest established physician in Chicago ... made the treatment of all chronic and nervous ... a specialty. Science and experience have made ... the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, hon... by the press, esteemed of the highest medical at... by all the medical institutes of the day, having ... TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting ... that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. ... only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to DR. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

... Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist ..., who has given a life-long special attention to ... treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases. ... Read his works and judge for yourself, sent ... stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or ... Ladies send for circular.

... Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

... most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, ... Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in ... Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of ... His Medical Treatise sent free. All female dif... treated with safety and success.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

... graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and ... Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines fur... No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures ...ed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety .... Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madi... Chicago.

CURE! PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

... confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, ... charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. ... KEAN is the only physician in the city who war... cure or no pay.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HORACE GREELEY.

Testimony of the "Tribune's" Foreman in the Contested Will Case.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 19.

Thomas N. Booker sworn. I have resided in Brooklyn since the fall of 1841, and have known Mr. Greeley since 1841. I was a compositor on the *Tribune*. After several years became foreman, and have held that position up to the present time. I used to see Mr. Greeley almost daily at the *Tribune* office, and was on intimate terms with him. He visited my house on many occasions, and stopped there over night several days at a time. I was the first person approached in regard to forming the *Tribune* Association. It was an association working on the paper. I was approached by Mr. McElrath, after Mr. Greeley and Mr. McElrath had matured their plans, and having given my approval, a meeting was called and an association formed, composed of the various heads of departments. I have since maintained intimacy with him, and he used to speak to me about his financial affairs. I am aware that he sold a share of the *Tribune* stock, in order to pay debts, a short time ago. He then informed me that he sold that share of stock for the purpose of paying up a debt incurred by indorsing a note, and he pledged his word that it was the last piece of paper he would sign as an indorsement.

Q.—Was his property less in amount during the last year of his life than any former year? A.—I know nothing to the contrary. I was present at the funeral of Mrs. Greeley, and observed that Mr. Greeley looked very strange. My wife remarked that there was a look about him that seemed unearthly. He did not seem to be the man I had known so long. The funeral was before election. The stare of his eye looked as though he did not know where he was, as if waked up out of a dream and entirely lost. It looked to me as if the man was crazy. The next time I saw him was on the 11th of November, in his room in the *Tribune* office. I learned that he was in his room, and went up to greet him. When I entered he was apparently asleep in his chair. Mr. John F. Cleveland was in the room. I had heard that Mr. Greeley could not sleep and could not eat, and I thought I would not disturb him. As I was going down stairs Mr. Greeley said, "Booker, I want to see you." I went back and shook him by the hand.

He fell into a doze again, and it was a minute or two before he said anything. Mr. Cleveland left the room, and Mr. Greeley said to me, "I am ruined; we are all ruined. We are all broken up. I have ruined you all! I am ruined, but you have got some money and some property, and I want you to promise me to take care of my children." I said, "Mr. Greeley, I will take care of them to the last cent I have." I then told Mr. Greeley that I wished him to go home with me. I believed that if he would come to my house, where he would have no company except my family, and would rest for a day or two, it would help to revive him. He said he could not go. I insisted that he should. He said, "I have been thinking about writing to-day, but could not write anything that suited me. I have been trying to write about Boston." His desk was covered with papers. There was an article about Boston, and about the effect in Wall street, and another on Mississippi. Mr. Reid came in, and I said to him, "Mr. Greeley has been trying to write about Boston and Wall street, and can't do it." Mr. Reid said, "He need not write. We will attend to that." I then tried to get Mr. Greeley to come to my house, and Charles Storrs came in to get him to go to his house. Mr. O'Dwyer said that Mr. Greeley was going to Chappaqua next day, on the 8:30 train. I wanted Mr. Greeley to go with me and stay a week or more. I talked to him and tried to cheer him up. I said, "I will take you over any time, 4 or 5 o'clock." I added, "I will get a carriage and drive you to my house." I got the carriage.

Q.—From what you saw and heard down to the time Mr. Greeley got into the carriage, what was your opinion as to his state of mind, its soundness or unsoundness. A.—I thought it unsound. I got him in the carriage about 5 o'clock and took him to my house in Brooklyn. After being shown to his room he came down stairs, lay on the sofa, and went asleep. My sister put a pillow under his head, and my wife covered him with a shawl. He lay there, I suppose, half an hour. My wife asked me if she should wake him up. I said no, that sleep would do him more good than food. We went down to dinner, and reserved Mr. Greeley his dinner. My wife's brother dined with us, owing to which fact we were longer at the table than usual. After dinner we stayed in the front parlor talking over family affairs. After a few minutes Mr. Greeley called me by name. He said: "Come in here now. I have slept as much as I can. Let us talk!" I went into the room, and instead of talking, he went into a stupor again, and so remained for some time. I thought I would try to get him into conversation, and cheer him up. I went into the library, got a book, and read a poem to him. He asked me for a book entitled "Earth." I went and got it. He said "That is the most awful book I ever read." I said, "Awful good or awful bad?" He said it always froze him to read it. He seemed to be as familiar with it as he usually was with the contents of a newspaper. He requested my wife to tell my brother-in-law not to say that he had met him there, for he was not right, not himself. About half-past 9 Mr. Greeley said he felt wearied and sleepy, and went up to his room. In the morning when I went up I found him reading a newspaper. He said he had slept an hour, and said he must go. He insisted on going, and I offered to get a carriage. He said he would take the cars, and he got on the Myrtle avenue line and went to the ferry.

Q.—From his conduct from the time he got in a carriage to go to your house from the *Tribune* office, until he left your house, what is your opinion as to the soundness or unsoundness of his mind? A.—I thought his mind unsound, for I had made up my mind to find out what was the matter with the man. He had been my associate for so long, whom I had seen under circumstances similar, but not lasting for so long a time. I felt that he had been defeated, politically, often enough. We crossed the ferry together. A great many people looked at him, crowded around and talked to him. He loooked vacant, as if he did not know where he was. We got into the Bleeker street cars and went round to the *Tribune* office. That was Tuesday morning, and I did not see him again till Wednesday evening at Sinclair's house, where we had a meeting about our affairs. It was a meeting of Trustees to consider Mr. Greeley's case, as a good many were greatly alarmed about him. When I got there Mr. Greeley was sleeping on a sofa. A. J. Johnson came in, and inquired if Dr. Ayer had been there.

The Surrogate said that any conversation when Mr. Greeley was not present and awake was not competent evidence.

Witness—Then I will have to jump from one part to another. When I saw Mr. Greeley in Sinclair's he appeared more despondent, more out of his head than at any other time. His exclamations were that he had not only ruined himself but us. He had committed disreputable acts, and even on that day. He had done wrong. He would be sent to State Prison. I become very much alarmed, and his language and appearance left no doubt in my mind of his insanity.

Surrogate—Permit me to make a single suggestion that may shorten this matter. I don't suppose that counsel on the other side dispute the fact that Mr. Greeley was more or less out of his head, but the material point to arrive at is whether, at the time of the *factum* of the will, he was competent to do what he did.

Mr. Williams called attention to the fact of the will being an autograph one, and the witness was told to proceed.

Q.—What was the leading feature of his delusion? A.—That he had ruined the *Tribune* and his associates, and his own personal estate.

Q.—What was the expression of his countenance? A.—A starving and vacant look, unusual in him; a sharp, haggard look. He had lost flesh. He told me he had lost, I think, twenty pounds. This was on the 13th of November.

After a contest over adjournment between Judge Hart and Mr. Williams, in which the latter upbraided the former with want of punctuality, the cross-examination of Mr. Rooker was begun.

Q.—What did Mr. Greeley do on the day of his wife's funeral that you say he looked lost? A.—He stood and gazed around.

Q.—What did he do different from other people who are suffering from the loss of a very dear friend? A.—He looked around [here Mr. Rooker stared around in an awfully suggestive way] as though he was lost.

Q.—Did you see him when he was ill after the Bull Run battle? A.—I forget whether I saw him then or not. Can't say how this compared with that.

Q.—Did not Mr. Greeley have a strange, abstract appearance in his best days, and when he was in good health? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Sometimes when a friend or stranger would call on him, did he not look as if he was astonished? A.—He might if a man should say, "You are a liar," or make some other remark likely to excite surprise. A stranger in looking at him would say he was eccentric, or there was something peculiar about him.

Q.—When he said he was ruined, he did not tell you about pecuniary difficulties of the *Tribune*? A.—No.

Q.—Did he not point out characteristics in the *Tribune*, showing pecuniary losses, peculiar advertisements, etc.? A.—No, sir. I just noticed his irrational conduct in his room on the 11th of November. I think I saw him about 2 o'clock first. Was with him possibly half an hour or an hour. I never spoke to Mr. Greeley about his children up to that time. He said he had been at work that day trying to write, and that everything was ruined.

Q.—Do you think it singular that a man should be distressed after losing his partner of many years? A.—I would think it singular that he should not be. He said nothing about his children being without a mother. I did not know that he had had much pecuniary loss.

Q. When did Mr. Greeley stop writing editorials for the *Tribune*? A. I did not see any of his editorials that day, but sometimes editorials were written after I left in the afternoon.

Q. Do you think it strange that a person whose business it is to write editorial articles should on the day be unable to produce anything satisfactory to himself? A. Not strange ordinarily, but strange in Mr. Greeley. I never knew him before to decline writing.

Q. Do you not know that for some time after he was engaged in writing articles for another publication—the Cyclopedia? A. I know nothing about his working outside of the office.

Q.—You have given your opinion of the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Greeley's mind. Was he not at times perfectly rational? A.—There were times when he talked rationally. The irrational predominated. I do not know whether he went to the *Tribune* office on the 14th, nor do I know that he was engaged in extensive correspondence about the time that he was supposed to be irrational. I tried to cheer Mr. Greeley up by bantering him a little, trying to get him to fight back, so as to break up his chain of thought. I wanted to make him think he had friends who would stand by him through the worst. He was worse at Sinclair's than he had been on Monday. The night's rest at my house did him good, and I thought him on the improve. I think Mr. Waldo Hutchins came in when I was in Mr. Greeley's room on Monday, the 11th.

Q. Was not the stock of the *Tribune* depreciated in value about this time? A. Not to my knowledge. None was sold last year for less than $10,000. A short time previous to this, Mr. Greeley sold some to John Hay for money to pay a debt. In my house I asked Mr. Greeley what troubled him so. I asked him if he had been indorsing paper. He said "Yes." I asked him how he could do so, after pledging his word to myself and my wife not to sign his name again to an endorsement. He said it was to save other money he had invested.

Mr. Williams wanted to show that Mr. Rooker didn't believe Mr. Greeley when he spoke about indorsing on the 11th, but thought he was laboring under a delusion.

Witness—Mr. Greeley held at one time fifty shares of stock of the *Tribune* Association. At the time of this conversation but six shares of that stock were left. I know two occasions on which he sold stock to pay debts. The first was in 1854. I think—about the time of the Know-Nothing excitement. The other sale was the first share to John Hay. The last share to John Hay was not in consequence of paying a debt. I never saw him indorse except one note he indorsed for me, a note by which I bought four shares of *Tribune* stock. This is all I know of. I only know by reputation of his lending money to irresponsible parties. Did not see him between the funeral of his wife and the 11th of November. His condition at the time of his wife's death was much more serious and alarming than I ever saw him in before.

Q.—At the time he said he ruined himself, had he not been an unsuccessful candidate for office?

The Surrogate thought that fact was sufficiently well known. The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

SAFE-ROBBERY.

Exploits of a Rogue with More Boldness Than Sense.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, a young man 30 years of age, a bar-keeper, known as Tony, called at Gaston's restaurant, on Court street, and was met at the door by the watchman, a colored boy, known as George, who demanded to know what he desired there at that hour of the night.

The young man wormed himself inside the door, which the boy held slightly open, and, after asking for one of the waiters, whispered confidentially: "George, do you want to make $5 a day?" George replied that he would have no objection to increasing his income to that extent; but how?

"I know the combination," said the young man, "to that safe, and can get into it and take ten dollars out, give you five, and keep five myself. The amount is so small that Gaston will never miss it; and as we can repeat this proceeding every evening for an indefinite period, it will be very easy for us both to make a fortune at it."

To illustrate his meaning, Tony opened the safe, and having abstracted a sum of money therefrom, handed George his promised $5 and walked away, promising to return at the same hour the next evening to repeat the operation. The watchman, who had stood amazed and bewildered at the audacity of the intruder, and yet afraid to protest lest he should be killed, concluded that it was not necessary to awaken his employer and tell him of the circumstance until morning.

It was not until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning that Mr. Gaston was informed of what had occurred. At that time George went to him and related the circumstances, adding: "You stay here to-night, and you can catch him." He then returned Mr. Gaston the $5 that had been given him as his share, and told him that if the man didn't come back he might take the other five out of his wages. Without saying a word to any one, Mr. Gaston walked directly to the Central Hotel, and asked for Detective Cranmer, to whom he stated the case, asking him to work it up. Returning to his restaurant, the safe was examined, when it was found that instead of $10, nearly $1,700 had been stolen.

Furnished a description of the adventurous Tony, whom he did not know personally, Cranmer at once started after his man. He walked out towards the Memphis & Ohio depot, eyeing closely every one he met, until finally he observed a man who seemed to fit the description, but was most observable from his apparent uneasiness. Uncertain of the man's identity, Detective Crammer, by way of a "feeler," called out, "Tony," when the object of his attention turned around in token of recognition. This was sufficient. He was taken charge of without any more ado, and marched to the restaurant, when he demanded to know of Mr. Gaston why he had been arrested. He denied stoutly having robbed the safe until confronted by the watchman, when he admitted having taken $10, but no more. After much unavailing persuasion to induce him to tell what he had done with the money, he was marched off to a station-house, and the sight of a dungeon caused him to "weaken," and he not only admitted having stolen over $1,600, but told Mr. Cranmer where to find it.

Going to Tony's room, the detective found an old, shabby trunk, apparently empty, but which, on examination, proved to contain the sum of $1,620, the amount stolen from Gaston's safe, minus about $20, which Tony carried in his pocket.

During the morning Mr. Gaston went before the Criminal Court Grand Jury, and had him indicted and sent to the County Jail.

Tony Benocci is the name of this newest candidate for the Penitentiary. He is said by some persons to be a native of Nice, France, and by others of Austria. He is a bar-keeper, and one night last summer was shot in the leg in the Phoenix saloon, by a drunken man. Until recently he had been for several months employed as bar-keeper by Mr. Gaston. Some time ago the latter severely burned his hands, and for several weeks Tony's services were required as assistant at the desk. During this time, owing to Mr. Gaston's inability to use his hands, Tony opened and closed the safe, being shown the combinations.

Address to Writers.

We continue to receive letters from people in all parts of the country who want to know what we are paying for original articles. They want to know our rates. We have endeavored to impress it upon the writing mind that we are not paying for original articles, excepting, perhaps, such original and altogether necessary articles as ink and paper. Our effort just now is to make original articles pay us. We can turn out an original article ourselves occasionally when we give our whole mind to it; besides, there is a large and talented corps of contributors, embracing many of the brightest intellects in the country, earnestly and diligently writing for us. They sit up nights to do it. They miss their meals to accomplish it. And what is better, they do it without compensation—that is to say, from us. To be sure their articles come to us somewhat second-hand. The magazines get the first whack at them, as you might say, but that don't detract very materially from their value. Everybody don't read the magazines. For instance Colonel John Hay writes a poem. He drops in casually at the *Galaxy* office to have a little chat with Mr. Church, the editor, and reads the poem, more to divert his friend than anything else, when up jumps Mr. Church and offers five thousand dollars for the poem! The Colonel takes the money, somewhat reluctantly, and the poem appears in the next month's *Galaxy*. We copy it as soon as it is out, and thereby save $5,000. Don't you see?

We publish, in this number of our paper, an original story from Edmund Yates, the celebrated English author and humorist, who, by the way, is now in this country delivering highly diverting, as well as instructive lectures. We know it is an original story, for Mr. Yates isn't in the habit of writing anything else but original stories. It would be no more possible for Edmund Yates to write a "selected story" than it would be for us to write one of his novels—that is to say, for the first time. If a novel had to be written the second time, we think we could get away with it, unless the original was destroyed. Now, this original story of Mr. Yates, which will be found on our first page, must have cost some English magazine (who, we are extremely mortified to say, got hold of it before we did), several hundred pounds sterling. We get it without paying a cent!

So you see, although *Saturday Night* has been running only a little over three months, we estimate that we have already saved over $100,000 by allowing the magazine or other periodical to publish our original articles first. And if we keep on at that rate, at the end of ten years we will have saved enough to enable us to retire on a princely fortune. Oh! we know how to print a newspaper full of original matter and make money at it.

So you see, my rural friend, ambitious to sell original articles to us, it would be no object for us to enter into a negotiation with you. Think all that, if we really desired your articles we could steal them from your home paper. Let us have no more about so base a word as *pay*.—*The Fat Contributor's Saturday Night.*

DULUTH.

How Twenty Thousand Dollars Hung on Twenty-Seven Days—A Revelation of the Inner History of the Zenith City.

From the St. Paul Press.

An important suit in equity, involving a valuable property, has just been decided by Judge McKelvey, of the Duluth district, by which Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, of this city, is declared the owner of lands situated in Duluth, said to be worth in the neighborhood of $20,000. As there is considerable of a history attached to this result, it may be well to relate the more interesting portions of it.

Seven years ago the now lusty and prosperous city of Duluth was in an exceedingly infantile condition. In fact, it was a grave question of doubt with the two or three speculators who comprised the owners of its unchopped pine hill-sides, that it would ever succeed to more than a fishing port. Its future was a question which lay entirely with the managers of the projected Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, and depended altogether upon whether the lake terminus was made at Duluth or Superior City, then a thriving village. So the proprietors of Duluthian real estate cast about them for some available and effective means of waking up the public mind to a cognizance of Duluth's superiority as a terminal point for the railroad, and concluded that newspaper articles were just what were needed to accomplish that result. They then concluded that there was no more ready writer, or one better able to reach the newspaper world, than Ossian E. Dodge, Secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. The question was, Could they get him? At the first opportunity Mr. Dodge was sounded on the subject of the proposed railroad, and they were delighted to learn that he was strongly in favor of the road, and its making a terminus at Duluth harbor. A proposition was then made to him that if he would lend his time and pen to the subject of showing up the advantages of the road finding its terminus at Duluth, they would deed him an undivided half of a certain five acres of ground, located in about the centre of the platted town site. The conditions were, however, that the road must be completed and cars running within five years of that date. Land at that time was worth about $5 per acre, but Dodge accepted the proposition, and received a deed of the land from Sidney Luce, conditional however that the road should be in working order by July 4, 1870.

Then Dodge went to work, and soon had *hundreds* of Eastern papers chanting the praises of Duluth as an eligible point for the desiderated railroad terminus. It was through his efforts in this matter that he became dubbed as "the correspondent of three hundred papers."

Sure enough, the road was built, and to Duluth instead of Superior City. But unfortunately for Dodge, the conditions of his deed for the then valuable property were not met; the road was not completed until July 31st, 1870, just twenty-seven days too late.

Mr. Luce declined to make the deed good, but said that as he should have been compelled to live up to the terms of the bond had the time been short, so also should Dodge live up to it, now that the express terms had not been complied with. Dodge was "up a stump," in fact, several of them. He referred his greviance and deed to a number of the first attorneys in this city and State, and all told him that there was not a ghost of a chance for him. He had performed his stipulated labor, and the Duluthians were rejoicing in the road, but took advantage of the "letter of the bond," and he could find no "Daniel to sit in judgment" and confound the scornful Shylock. Finally, however, John B. Brisbin, of this city, hearing of the way matters stood, asked permission to handle the case, saying that he thought he could win in a Court of Equity. He took the case, and it was tried before Judge McKelvey, in equity, in August last, Brisbin & Palmer, counsel for plaintiff. The case was taken into consideration by the Judge, and his decision has just been rendered, by which he declares Dodge lawfully entitled to the property in question. His main points taken are, first, that Dodge performed his part of the conditions of the contract, namely, the letter writing; second, that the road was built to Duluth, as agreed upon, and the twenty-seven days overrunning the contract time in no way injured Duluth; third, that it was through no fault of Dodge's that the time was overrun.

The defendant has six months in which to appeal, but Dodge's counsel express the utmost confidence in being able to win their cause in any trial which may ensue.

The property in question is very valuable, and is said to be worth nearly, if not quite, $20,000. At any rate, if there is a happy man in the city of St. Paul to-day, it is Ossian E. Dodge.

The Enmity Between Swans and Geese.

Touching this enmity between the swans and the geese, it is curious to see how the long feud varies. In the spring the swans are victorious. The male plunges through the water at the geese directly they appear, and, single-handed, sends them all flying off with screams. Moreover, it will follow them far ashore, hunting them some 200 yards up the common, which pasture retains the name it had before inclosure, Some two years ago, I had not been home for twelve months. Before I left there had been great contests between the swan and the gander out on the grass, and on arriving in by the gate at the top of the common, on my return after a year's absence, there they were on the same place, pounding and flapping at one another, as if they had not stopped since I saw them last. Nor do I suppose that there had been more than a short truce, which generally arrives in the severe part of the winter. Then all, friends and foes, come up to the house to be fed. In the autumn, the war does not cease, though the tables are turned. Then the gander gets a temporary pre-eminence. For a time, the efforts of the swan to drive off the geese grow fainter. He will come plunging up to the fleet of geese, which evade him, and swim further out. Presently they all set up a war-scream, and the old gander, with his neck as straight as a ruler, sallies out, challenging the swan to single combat. That is accepted. The other day—I write in September—I saw such a duel. The birds laid hold of each other by the throat, and there was a tremendous splashing and pother. The gander drew off after some three or four minutes of this intimate wrestle. But, if he follows the precedent of former years, he will soon win a victory, as thus: He will get on the swan's back, between his wings, and peg away at the nap of his neck, the swan swimming away furiously all the time, until at last Mr. Gander gets off, returns to his flock, which set up a monstrous chorus of rejoicing, and congratulates himself on the first victory of the period in which he remains the master.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Hard Luck—9,000 Bushels of Corn Wanting a Purchaser.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, Dec. 18.

A gentleman arrived in this city this morning from Leroy, Kansas, and visited the T., W. & W. Railway office, to obtain rates for the shipment here of 9,000 bushels of corn. He was referred for rates to the H. & St. J. Railroad, as the other road gives no rates from Leroy. In a subsequent conversation with him, we ascertained that he had offered the whole crop in his native village at *five cents per bushel*, but could not find a purchaser. He next went to Kansas City, but found the market glutted. Then he inquired the rates to St. Louis, and ascertained that he would lose just 10 cents on the bushel by shipping there. Now he is trying to get rates to this point which will enable him to sell his crop at 10 cents per bushel.

We asked him why he did not raise hogs and feed the corn to them, but he assured us that in order to do that he must keep his hogs up, as there is a State law there that they shall not run at large. The poor fellow is in a sad dilemma as to what course to pursue now, and talks of making fuel of his corn. At present prices he cannot expect a sufficient remuneration from the sale of his crop to pay for the time employed in gathering it. Don't go West, young man, don't!

A CHALDEAN STORY OF THE DELUGE.

Proceedings Before the British Archaeological Society—Assyrian Tablets Translated.

Mr. George Smith of the British Museum lately read a paper before the British Archaeological Society on a cuneiform inscription recently discovered by him in the Museum containing an account of the Deluge. Mr. Smith said he had recently been examining the division comprising the mythological and mythical tablets, and from that section he obtained a number of tablets giving a curious series of legends and including a copy of the story of the flood. On discovering these documents, which were much mutilated, he searched over all the collections of fragments of inscriptions, consisting of several thousands of smaller pieces, and ultimately recovered eighty fragments of these legends; by the aid of which he was enabled to restore nearly all the text of the description of the flood, and considerable portions of the other legends. These tablets were originally at least twelve in number, forming one story or set of legends, the account of the flood being on the eleventh tablet. Of the inscription describing the flood, there were fragments of three copies containing duplicate texts; these copies belong to the time of Assurbanipal, or about 660 years before the Christian era, and they were found in the library of that monarch in the palace at Nineveh. The original text was very ancient, as its original composition could not be placed later than the seventeenth century, before the Christian era, and it was, in all likelihood, very much older. It belonged to the time of a Monarch whose name, written in monograms, Mr. Smith was unable to read phonetically, and, therefore, called him by the value of the signs of his name, Izdubar, and he probably lived in the epoch immediately following the flood. The tablets gave an account of his history and exploits, and from one, the eleventh and most important of all, it appeared that he heard of a patriarch, Sisit, who had attained immortality without death, and he sought him to learn the secret. Sisit, on being asked how he became immortal, relates the story of the flood. The translation is very imperfect, owing to portions of the tablet being broken. After telling of the building of the ship by command of the gods, Sisit goes on:

"I caused to go up into the ship all my male and female servants, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field, and the sons of the army—all of them, I caused to go up. A flood Shamas made, and he spake saying in the night, 'I will cause it to rain from Heaven heavily; enter to the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' A flood he raised, and he spake saying in the night, 'I will cause it to rain from Heaven heavily.' In the day that I celebrated his festival, the day which he had appointed; fear I had, I entered to the midst of the ship, and shut my door; to guide the ship, to Buzursadirabi the pilot, the palace I gave to his hand. The raging of a storm in the morning arose, from the horizon of Heaven extending and wide. Vul in the midst of it thundered, and Nebo and Saru went in front; the throne bearers went over mountains and plains; the destroyer Nergal overturned; Ninip went in front, and cast down; the spirits carried destruction; in their glory they swept the earth; of Vul the flood, reached to Heaven; the bright earth to a waste was turned; the surface of the earth, like . . . it swept; it destroyed all life, from the face of the earth . . . the strong tempest over the people, reached to Heaven. Brother saw not his brother, it did not spare the people. In Heaven, the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge; they ascended to the heaven of Anu. The gods like dogs with tails hidden couched down. Spake Ishtar a discourse, uttered the great goddess her speech, 'The world to sin has turned, and then I in the presence of the gods prophesied evil; when I prophesied in the presence of the gods evil, to evil were devoted all my people, and I prophesied thus, "I have begotten man, and let him not like the sons of the fishes fill the sea."' The gods concerning the spirits were weeping with her; the gods in seats, seated in lamentation; covered were their lips for the coming evil. Six days and nights passed, the wind, tempest, and storm, overwhelmed, on the seventh day in its course, was calmed the storm, and all the tempest, which had destroyed like an earthquake, quieted. The sea he caused to dry, and the wind and tempest ended. I was carried through the sea. The doer of evil, and the whole of mankind who turned to sin, like reeds their corpses floated. I opened the window, and the light broke in, over my refuge it passed; I sat still, and over my refuge came peace. I was carried over the shore, at the boundary of the sea; for 12 measures it ascended over the land. To the country of Nizir, went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it, it was not able. The first day and the second day, the mountain of Nizir the same. The third day and the fourth day, the mountain of Nizir the same. The fifth and sixth, the mountain of Nizir the same. On the seventh day, in the course of it I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses on the waters it saw, and it did eat, it swam, and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain, by seven herbs I cut, at the bottom of them, I placed reeds, pines, and simgar. The gods collected at its burning, the gods collected at its good burning, the gods like sumbe over the sacrifice gathered. From of old also, the great God in his course, the great brightness of Anu had created; when the glory of these gods, as of Ukni stone, on my countenance I could not endure; in those days I prayed that forever I might not endure. May the gods come to my altar; may Bel not come to my altar for he did not consider and had made a tempest and my people he had consigned to the deep from of old, also Bel in his course saw the ship, and went Bel with anger filled to the gods and spirits; let not any one come out alive, let not a man be saved from the deep. Ninip his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel, 'Who then will be saved?' Hea the words understood, and Hea knew all things. Hea his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel, 'Thou prince of the gods, warrior, when thou was angry a tempest thou makest, the doer of sin did his sin, the doer of evil did his evil, may the exalted not be broken, may the captive not be delivered; instead of thee making a tempest, may hons increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest, may leopards increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest, may a famine happen, and the country be destroyed; instead of thee making a tempest, may pestilence increase and men be destroyed.' I did not peer into the wisdom of the gods, reverent and attentive a dream they sent, and the wisdom of the gods he heard. When his judgment was accomplished, Bel went up to the midst of the ship, he took my hand and brought me out, me he brought out, he caused me to bring my wife to my side, he purified the country, he established in a covenant and took the people in the presence of Sisit and the people; when Sisit and his wife and the people to be like the gods were carried away, then dwelt Sisit in a remote place at the mouth of the rivers."

Sisit then told Izdubar how he might become purified, and the tablet closes by describing their parting and the subsequent doings of Izdubar. On reviewing the evidence, Mr. Smith said that it was apparent that the events of the flood narrated in the Bible and the inscription are the same, and occur in the same order; but the minor differences in the details show that the inscription embodies a distinct and independent tradition. In spite of a striking similarity in style, which shows itself in several places, the two narratives belong to totally distinct peoples. The Biblical account is the version of an inland people—the name of the ark in Genesis means a chest or box, and not a ship; there is no notice of the sea, or of launching, no pilots are spoken of, no navigation is mentioned. The inscription, on the other hand, belongs to a maritime people—the ark is called a ship, the ship is launched into the sea, trial is made of it, and it is given in charge of a pilot. Mr. Smith pointed out circumstances which suggest the question whether the Chaldean narrative itself may not have been compiled from two distinct and older accounts, and noted it as remarkable that the oldest traditions of the early Babylonians seem to centre round the Persian Gulf. In conclusion, he remarked that this account of the deluge opened a new field of inquiry in the early part of the Bible history.

Lord Palmerston on a Field Night.

The House had met at 5. Lord Palmerston came in about 7, took his seat upon the front treasury bench, stretched out and crossed his legs, shifted the sprig of myrtle from one side of his mouth to the other, pulled his hat over his brows, threw back his head and shut his eyes. No one addressed him privately. The debate goes on, rising in tone. It becomes personal. Invective, satire, irony sarcasm, ridicule, are all pointed against the minister. It is approaching daylight out-of-doors. During the whole night he has not shifted his position nor uttered a sound. It is time to close the debate. He rises with the manner of a man who knows he shall receive attention. Surveying himself leisurely and pulling down his waistcoat, he advances to the table, and while the House is settling down to silence he arranges his papers, smooths his hat, and draws off his gloves with the manner of a man who cares little for the subject of debate or his audience. After speaking a few moments his manner changes. He becomes more animated. The inflections of his voice are managed with exquisite art. Upon the subtle harmony between his action and intonation depends the force of his sarcasms. In conveying an innuendo, an ironical sneer, or a suggestion of contempt, which courtesy forbids to be translated into words—in conveying such marked missiles by means of glance or shrug or altered tone, he is unrivalled. At the same time he is perfectly cool, thoroughly good-natured, answering sometimes by a well-chosen word, sometimes by a happy anecdote, every argument of his opponents, though he has not a note of the debate before him. Within the compass of a quarter of an hour he has brought the House into good humor with itself, the majority into a solid phalanx on his side, and the opposition into an acceptance of defeat, and sits down upon obvious good terms with himself amidst uproarous cheers. As an orator Lord Palmerston was seldom brilliant; but he was never dull. Give him a good point and he made the most of it. He never uttered platitudes. His temper was so thoroughly under his control, that whenever he lost it he was wrecked. Abler men in statesmanship, more powerful debaters, better scholars, more correct statisticians, and more logical reasoners, there always were in Parliament, but never one of equal common sense.—*Golden Age.*

Frozen Up.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 23.—About fifty engines have been frozen up between this city and Lafayette, for nearly forty-eight hours.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400; ONLY $50 DOWN—WE HAVE the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means; don't go out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell you one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSES of 8 and 12 rooms on North and West Sides ranging from $2,200 to $5,000. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 61 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR 3-STORY BUILDING, 50 x40, suitable for livery stable or manufacturing purposes; two and a half years' ground lease. GRADLE & STRATZ, 32 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—$250—12 YEARS' LEASE 50x60 FEET corner Halsted and Waymond-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—125x80 FEET, TWO-STORY brick basement dwelling on Clark and Diversy-avs. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; lot 100x33; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$15 PER LOT, 250 LOTS IN CALUMET. Dry and title good, 25x125 feet. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD AND other choice Hyde Park Property. CHACE & ABELL, 151 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CITY OR OUTSIDE LOT, WHICH I will pay for in boarding a single person or family. Everything first-class, good table, etc. Address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for one or two young men; modern conveniences. Apply at 222 West Washington-st., Norton's Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas and fire, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison. Private house.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE IN FIRST-CLASS order, one block west of Union Park; $25 per month. Call at 330 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 344 WALnut-st., in good order; rent low. Apply 529 West Lake-st., to G. H. HULL.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to gentlemen only. 121 West Madison-st. Inquire Room 10.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS AND CLOSET, furnished or unfurnished. 108 Sigel-st.

TO RENT—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., A FEW DOORS from Harrison, nicely-furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—IN PERFECT ORDER, FIRST FLOOR and basement of house 781 West Madison-st., corner of Robey; a very cheap rent; parlor, library, dining and kitchen room furniture at private sale. Apply between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE, convenient for light housekeeping or lodging, in building northeast corner of Clark and Monroe. Inquire at Room 36.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT LARGE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, at 623 West Adams-st.; contains all modern conveniences; the finest accommodations in the city.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 131 and 133 Dearborn-st., by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, with water, pantry, and closet. Apply at 266 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH NINE rooms on reasonable terms; immediate possession. No. 663 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, BARN, 2 acres of garden grapes, etc., situated at Clarks, twenty miles from the city, P., F. W. & C. R.; commutation fare, 16 cents only; $15 per month, including firewood; lease for one or two years. G. T. CLINE, 385 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$40—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, WITH closets, pantry, bath-room, hot and cold water; four blocks west of Lincoln Park. Inquire at 177 Howe-st.

TO RENT—TEN ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 53 South Morgan-st. Will sell furniture if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—7 BRICK DWELLings (new) southeast corner Rush and Illinois-sts. One brick store, 2-story and basement (new), 50x88; will rent upper story, store-room, or basement separately. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 48, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF the fine marble-front building, corner Halsted and Tyler. There are 14 large rooms, besides closets, bath-rooms, water-closets, pantries, etc., hot and cold water, and gas. Splendid situation for hotel or boarding house. Inquire of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., 225 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 119 and 121 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR THE upper part of one, before Jan. 1. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO WELL-furnished rooms, with fire, in a respectable locality, with board for lady, by a gentleman and lady from the South, who for first-class accommodations would arrange favorably for the winter. Address, with full information, Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—BY a young man where there are no children or lodgers. Address F 51, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE HOMESTEADS TO BE HAD IN THE vicinity of the Southwest Colony of Colorado; many other advantages as well as low rates of transportation, to those becoming members of our colony; work at $30 per month, and board, for those who want it. GILL & HAWKS, No. 171 East Madison-st.

HAVING DOUBLE TEAM AND SPRING WAGON, would like to do work for some store in connection with the one I am working. Good reference. Address T. M. KANE, 114 and 116 Wabash-av., care of Ames, Sherman & Co.

HOPELESSLY AFFLICTED!—THE NEW YORK physician, No. 234 West Madison-st., can cure you. Try him. One week without pay.

IF YOU HAVE A BUSINESS YOU WISH TO SELL out, want a partner, or have money to invest, call on KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc.—Martel's world renowned Pomade, well known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month. The surest remedy for baldness. Sent free anywhere on receipt of $1. Address FRED. MANSLEY, Agent, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—2,000 MECHANICS TO CALL AT ORR & LOCKETT'S, 129 West Randolph-st., to examine the best saw-set ever brought to the Chicago market.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR cash.—A complete outfit of furniture and household goods. Must be sold; owner going to Europe. 650 West Indiana-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL FURNITURE, CARpets, dry goods, jewelry, pianos, etc., etc., can hear of a cash customer by addressing WATTON, care Carrier 51.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, spine, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK. MUST speak good English. Apply, stating age and salary, to J. ROBINSON & CO., Green Bay, Wis.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ACCUrate, quick, a good penman, and willing to work. Give references, age, wages desired, and what experience has had. Address, in own handwriting, P R H, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN LOAN employers $2,000, in a first-class business, with opportunities for improving position; will pay fair interest and salary; none but those with cash in hand need apply. Address Box 194, Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 318 EAST MADISON-st. Winter's job; paying business; small capital required. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—GAS-FITTERS AND HELPERS, BY J. L. PATTISON & CO., 132 Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR PRACTICAL STEAM FITTERS, immediately. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Jackson-st.

WANTED—ONE PLUMBER, ONE GAS-FITTER, and two boys, at No. 684 West Lake-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—2 GOOD RELIABLE CARPENTERS (trimmers), to finish the inside of two houses. Inquire No. 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE adjusters. Address, giving name and reference and present address, C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 HORSE SHOER; WORK AS floorman. Inquire 33 State-st.

WANTED—ONE SCROLL SAWER AND TURNER; also agents to canvass for the best thing out; for particulars, apply early to NICKERSON & RANDELL, 210 and 212 East Van Buren-st., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, free fare; 300 laborers for Texas Pacific and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; 50 for P. J. Kennedy & Co., levee work, must leave this evening; agent goes with the men from 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—10 WOODCHOPPERS; 8 FARMHANDS, 50 laborers, South, cheap tickets; 2 teamsters for the city. 23 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY only. A rare chance. Address for free specimens, &c., U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 207 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE charge of a farm South, free fare; 500 for railroads and all other work South; 30 wood-choppers for Indiana, and 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO SEE the inducements to work offered by SMITH & WHITBORN, Manufacturing Co., 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, 100 HEWERS, TO make cross-ties. Good contracts to let. Keyser & Bagnell contractors. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD COAL MINERS AND 25 woodchoppers. Apply with baggage at the ticket office 36 North Canal-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT call on PHILLIPS & CO., Exchange Block, 118 Washington-st., Room 55. Business legitimate; tip-top pay.

WANTED—ALL SEWING MACHINE CANVASSers to call on ALBERT STONE, 150 State-st., who will offer better terms than any one else in the city. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 10 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, DANISH, SWEDE, OR Norwegian, for general housework. Apply at 134 South Paulina-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WAIT ON TABLE, AT THE Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK AND DO general housework, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—AT 493 WEST MADISON-ST., A FIRST-class cook, also dining-room girl, immediately. None but those who understand their business need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LAUNDRY WORK; one suitable to wait on table. Apply immediately at 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GIRL FOR CHAMBER WORK, etc.; big wages paid. 633 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS AND HOUSE GIRLS, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 269 Chicago-av., second door from Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, at RACE BROS., 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKers. Call immediately, ready for work, at Madame CARY'S, 290 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A WOMAN TO SCRUB; good pay; 124 Dearborn-st., near Madison, next to Adams' Express.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS A PLAIN writer, as copyist in an office. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS running a sewing machine, and has experience in selling goods. References required. Inquire at No. 60 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business, paying several hundred dollars monthly. 114 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—TO FILL VACANCY caused by ill health, in profitable cash business; cash required, $1,200, with reference. 550 State-st., Tea store.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GENERAL NURSERY business; at Lincoln, Neb. Business already established. $3,000 required. Address, for one month, J. J. GOSPER, Batavia, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—3 GROVER & BAKER (2 FAMILY AND 1 manufacturing) sewing machines, at less than half price; also one set mink furs for $25. 238 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machines; these celebrated and unequaled sewing machines are now permanently established in their elegant new store, 204 State-st. J. H. LEROW & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 312 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON MONTHly payments, and a splendid chromo given to each purchaser, at 340 State-st. Come and see us.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 332 West Madison-st. branch 960 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM 283 WEST RANDOLPH-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, a single-breasted, shaggy, black overcoat. The possessor, or finder, will be rewarded by returning to A. M. BENNETT, at Lotz & Co.'s Foundry, corner Carroll and Desplaines-sts.

LOST—FROM A BUGGY IN FRONT OF BRYAN Block, Saturday, 21st, a new drugget-lined buffalo robe. A liberal reward will be paid upon its return to Republic Life office, 159 LaSalle-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—PACKAGE, MARKED, W. H. WRIGHT, 460 North Dearborn-st. By returning the same to OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st., $50 will be paid, and no questions asked.

LOST—OR BROKE HER MOORINGS, THE CANAL boat Stars and Stripes. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by addressing W. P. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Lake port papers please copy.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH-st. and Peck-court, part of gold earrings. Finder will please return to 383 Michigan-av.

LOST—THE PARTIES WHO WERE SEEN TO PICK up a roll of carpet on last Friday night will save themselves trouble and be rewarded by leaving it at the Post Office. J. A. MONTGOMERY.

STOLEN—TWO WATCHES AND CHAINS, FROM 193 West Washington-st. The parties taking them are known, as they were seen leaving the house. If returned within 24 hours $20 will be paid and no questions asked, to avoid trouble.

TAKEN UP—ON DEC. 1, AT MY RESIDENCE ON Twenty-sixth-st., at Lawndale, a light bay mare about 16 hands high. The owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. JOHN STOKES.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased; loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG AND SHORT TIME. Purchase money mortgages wanted. J. C. McCORD & CO., 166 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURIties in sums of $1,000 and upward, for 60 or 90 days. Mortgage notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 141 Wabash-av.

STOCKS—15 SHARES REPUBLIC LIFE INSURance Co. for sale. Apply to C. S. FIELD & Co., 151 Monroe-st., Room 1, Kent's Block.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR A FEW claims against Great Western Insurance Co. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington.

WANTED—$300 TO $800 FOR SIX MONTHS ON good stock collaterals, and reasonable interest. JNO. S. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—$9,000, FIVE YEARS, 10 PER CENT, 2½ commission secured on A1 real estate, best town in Kane County, with three times the amount, without improvements. Address B 30, Tribune office.

WE WILL PURCHASE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF the Enterprise Insurance Co.'s policies at the highest rate if offered soon. HATCH & LYON, Attorneys at Law, Room 2, Stone's building, 146 Madison-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CITY or country. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 29 Tribune Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PRIVATE, JEFFERSON-ST.

PERSONAL—CHARLES SHANER, CHUM WANTS to know where you are. Address Q 33 Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Edward Jones, son of Edward Jones, Mount Pleasant, Racine County, Wis. When last heard from, he was stopping with Francis Forman, No. 402 North Levee-st., St. Louis, Mo. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents. Address EDWARD JONES, care of Vaughan & Williams, Racine, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS for inside Chicago property and Illinois farms worth $25,000. Address G 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SEWING MACHINES for six or seven horses. Address, giving description of horses, V 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN SOME hardware house; or will travel for some good stove firm. Can give good reference and security. Address D 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A DRUG store, penman, or anything by which I can make my board. Can do most anything and not afraid to work. Address 185 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE OR SOMEthing similar, for strong, active young man 21 years old, fairly educated, honest, reliable; and willing to work. Also very handy with carpenters' tools. Reference if required. Address 51 Huron-st., in the rear, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOW employed in a bank, and is a good bookkeeper, a position in an office, commission or manufacturing business. References given. Address A 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Pharmacist of over ten years' experience in the drug business (a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy) as prescription clerk, or in a Laboratory. Address E 68, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer, who is thoroughly posted on steam elevators, and steam apparatus; can give first-class city references. Address M 40, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 MAN WHO understands his business, to attend to the business connected with a large number of horses, street car or otherwise. Address D 23 Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FROM JAN. 1, TO TRAVEL for a first-class grocery house, by an experienced, reliable man. Address N 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAN. 1 BY A FIRST-CLASS travelling tobacco salesman. Address M 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN A NO. 1 SALESMAN, who has command over a good trade in Missouri and Illinois, in the wholesale hat and cap line, wishes to meet with an engagement with a first-class firm. Address K 16, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, IN a first-class boarding house; also for one dining room girl. MRS. FALKAM'S office, 121 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 MALE cook. Address M. GLEASON, 67 Illinois-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN of experience, as nurse or housekeeper in a small family. Address A. B. 199 Mitchell-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE YOUNG LADY who lately attended the Central Cigar stand 113 and 120 Washington-st.; desires a situation in same capacity, or confectionery store. Address U 69, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House—Single rooms, with board $5 to $6 per week.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

407 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—WILL RENT FRONT parlor and bed room, unfurnished, for $15; parlor and two bed rooms for $12; also will board the parties reasonable; half a block from street cars.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant front room and first-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gents; terms moderate.

South Side.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM with alcove, on first floor, for lady and gentleman; also a single room, to rent, with board.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove, also one small back room, with board; house newly furnished, has all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

536 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room; also single room, with or without board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, with board. Has a fire-place. Reference required.

1030 WABASH-AV, FLORENCE-PLACE HOUSE—Handsome furnished rooms to rent, with board, and accommodations for day boarders.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—PLEASant rooms with good hotel board at $5 per week; stoves in all rooms; families accommodated.

CLINTON COURT, 420 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNside)-st., near Twenty-ninth—Nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board, for single and married people; very reasonable; every comfort of home, with freedom of hotel combined. Single rooms $6.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE IN A FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house. For particulars inquire of THOMPSON, Manager Hannaford's Book Publishing Company, 193 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND CHILD, WHERE latter (2 years old) could be taken care of. Private family preferred. Address O, 16 Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman; small room; fire and evening dinners preferred; terms moderate. References. M 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN WHILE WIFE IS East, with home comforts. Address RESIDENT, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG lady music teacher, who would also wish that her services as teacher of music be considered a part or full equivalent for her board; references exchanged. Address A. HAMMOND, care of W. M. Mayo, 155 West Madison-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING WANTED BY A YOUNG man, on Wabash-av., in the vicinity of Twenty-eighth-st. Apply or address Boarder, to-day, 1290 State-st.

BOARD—ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, with breakfast and supper; would like every modern improvement. Also barn room for two horses and one buggy. Location bounded by Park-av., Ashland-av., Robey and Jackson-st., preferred. Address, stating terms, locations, &c., Z 15, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOB SLEIGHS—I HAVE ONE GOOD HEAVY pair, which I will sell cheap, at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT $30—ONE PAIR BOB-SLEIGHS, AT CAMPBELL'S Carriage Factory on Canal, south of Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR A FIRST-class piano, a stylish and gentle buggy horse. Apply at 184 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 2 YOUNG HORSES, can have them at your own price by calling on MR. MOORE, 63 Centre-av.

PORTLAND AND SQUARE BOX CUTTERS AT CONNELLY'S Carriage Manufactory, 175 West Adams-st. Make your New Year's calls with the nobbiest cutter out.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—HATHAWAY'S, 289, ALSO, 690 State-st., is the place to buy the best and greatest variety for the least money. One or two second-hand for sale.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES, 11x30, RIGHT AND left hand; 12x26 left hand; 16x36 right hand. Two boilers, 18 feet long, 44 inches diameter, 3 16-inch flues; 1, 18 foot long, 40 inches diameter, 2 17-inch flues; 1, 19 foot long, 44 inches diameter, 40 3-inch tubes; 1, 14 foot long, 60 inches diameter, 65 3¼-inch tubes. All new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine running at 63 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STRATZ.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—1 18¾X32, 1 10X18, 1 9x18, as good as new; also, 1 iron planer, plane 3ft 30x6 feet. Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Franklin and Michigan-sts., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CASH MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD trade; rent low. Room and tools for cutting pork. Address A 73 Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND TWELFTH-ST. EXchange for sale. Inquire at 74 Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, SOUTHWEST CORner West Washington-st., Exchange Building, to rent. The furniture, etc., all complete, ready for business, for sale. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building.

HARDWARE BUSINESS AT QUINCY, ILL., FOR sale. The continued increasing demand for our Patent Automatic Steam Governor requiring our individual time and attention to the prosecution of its manufacture, we hereby offer for sale our entire stock of hardware, together with lease, fixtures, and good will. This business was founded at its present location in 1844, by Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull, now prominent bankers in this city, and has since been successfully carried on by themselves and successors, in both wholesale and retail branches. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy terms, and from such we invite a thorough investigation. Address GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST paying hotels in the city of Chicago for sale, first-class location, house has 55 rooms, well arranged, and affords a good chance for a man who can run a hotel. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED SPOONS and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 20X 28 inside; nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE BARBER CHAIRS, with fixtures. Inquire at 210 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE POULTRY—TO CLOSE OUT my entire stock I will deliver anywhere in city bargains of Brahmas or Hamburgs for $4 each. Pure blood warranted. A. CRAWFORD, 639 Archer-av., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON JULIUS BAUER & CO. for a piano—your choice. You can save a very considerable sum. Call at 773 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS 7-octave pianoforte; can be seen at No. 136 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMALL MELLODEON IN PERFECT order, and cheap for cash, at No. 280 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN EXchange for city or suburban lots. Address U. P. O. Box 186.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WASHINGTON.

It Is Again Asserted that Boutwell Will Leave the Cabinet.

Postmasters Not Responsible for Lost Money Letters.

Speaker Blaine Expects His Re-Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Postmaster General seems considerably amused over a discussion now going on in the newspapers over a supposed decision of the Post Office Department, to the effect that Postmasters are held responsible for the loss of registered letters. He says that no such decision has ever been made, and that neither the Postmasters nor the Post Office Department are responsible in any way for the loss of such matters.

CLERKS' VACATION.

All of the Government clerks, except those in the Patent Office, will be given a half day holiday during the intervening days between Christmas and New Year's. The Commissioner of Patents argues that if the services of the clerks can be dispensed with for a half day, the services of half of them can be dispensed with all the time.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

HOMICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Patrick Welsh, a fireman at the gas works, was struck on his head with a coal shovel by John Lynden, a fellow-workman, while at their duties, at an early hour yesterday morning. His skull was so severely crushed that he died almost immediately. The parties had had a previous quarrel. Lynden escaped.

BRENTANO.

The name of Lorenzo Brentano, of Chicago, is mentioned in connection with an appointment in New York.

UTAH.

There is little doubt that the Administration has determined upon a vigorous policy toward Utah, and hopes to see a speedy extinguishment of polygamy. It is expected that Congress will pass some new laws more specifically defining the relations of the Territory to the General Government.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Although the Consular Service cost the Government $500,000 last year, it yielded the Government a profit of $60,000. The President will request the next Congress to thoroughly revise the Consular Service.

DISTRICT JUDICIARY.

Under the new appropriation of $18,000, an attempt will be made to remodel the Judiciary of this District, to secure a Judgeship for Langston, colored.

CLAIM AGENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Considerable indignation is evinced among the Claim Agents in Washington and elsewhere at the order of Secretary Boutwell, prohibiting their fees from being deducted from the claims when paid.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

A Washington despatch says that Speaker Blaine expects his re-election by the next Congress, and a good deal of wire-pulling is likely to take place before that time. Freeman Clarke, of New York, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the Speakership. Some Southern members mention Horace Maynard for the position. Fernando Wood will be the candidate of the Democrats. Ordway will be dropped as Sergeant-at-Arms; also, King as Postmaster of the House.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Mr. Boutwell will positively leave the Cabinet in March, and will run for the Senate in place of Henry Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD.

Northern Insane Asylum Report—The Coal Miners' Strike—Scarcity of Coal in the City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—The Trustees of the Northern Insane Asylum have submitted to the Governor their second biennial report. On Dec. 15, 1870, they submitted their first, and up to that date there had been expended in the construction of the north wing of the building $105,000. The Legislature, at its session of 1871, appropriated $172,155.26, with which to complete the wing, erect the rear buildings, heat, construct sewerage, and carry on the farm, and maintain the institution for one year. Accommodation was to be given to 150 patients. In August, 1871, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne was elected Superintendent, and the building was furnished and fitted up for patients, and there are now under the Superintendent's care 183, and their control is most satisfactory. The water supply was for a time hard of access, but a reservoir has been constructed, and the question is settled satisfactorily for all time to come. Experience has proven that the building, when completed, will furnish provision for more insane persons than was contemplated. The wing, which was intended to accommodate 150, now contains comfortably 33 more than that number. In addition to the appropriations above, the Legislature appropriated $27,352 for specific details of construction, which was so expended. The farming has proven successful. The institution raised twenty-five tons of hay, thirty-five hundred bushels of oats, and three thousand bushels of corn. A garden was also cultivated. They have twenty-one head of cows, a large number of hogs and sheep, with four teams. They are convinced that the institution has no more land than is needed. The heating and ventilation of the building work well, and with the pure air and water, patients must be be improved.

The Trustees hope soon to obtain the necessary appropriation to complete at least the centre building.

The Treasurer presents his report of the expenditure of the various appropriations, and shows the total balance on hand to be $4,050.61. The Trustees of the Institution are C. N. Holden, Chicago; Dr. Oliver Everett, Dixon, and Henry Sherman, Elgin. Superintendent, Dr. Edwin A. Kilbourne; Assistant Superintendent, Richard L. Deney.

The miners in this city and vicinity met in this city, to-day, and compared notes. It was found that there was no disposition to back down from their demand for an advance. They also received notice that if the miners at Danville attempted to ship coal to Springfield, that there would be a strike there. Thus it seems that an embargo is to be placed on the shipments of coal to this city, and this renders the situation here more alarming. An inquiry at the coal yards revealed the fact that no coal was to be had at any price. Coke is selling at 12½ cents per bushel. The coal shafts were getting out to-day a limited supply, perhaps, enough to supply pressing demands.

The rolling mill have placed their force of men in the north shaft, and thus the managers are enabled to keep the mill running.

Information was received, to-day, from Lincoln that the proprietors of the mines at that place had acceded to the demands of the miners, and had agreed to pay the advance of 1 cent. There is no disposition here to do it yet.

SNOWED UP.

The Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Blockaded.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 23.—The situation on the railroad is to-night the same as yesterday. All the road cleared out yesterday has been filled up again by the wind. It has snowed three days continuously, accompanied by a high wind, and exceeds any ever known in this part of the State. The main difficulty is now between Coloma and Bridgeman, a distance of twenty-three miles. The drifts are from three to ten feet. Another bad place is between Pentwater and Montague, where a large gang of men have been at work all day shovelling snow. An engine, at one time getting out of water in a drift, snow was shovelled into the tank and melted by steam. All trains are cancelled for to-night, but if the storm abates by morning, the road will be cleared by Wednesday morning. Large numbers of passengers are delayed here by the storm, Edmund Yates among the number.

Ohio Railroad Report.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The advance sheets of the annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads show the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1872: Total capital stock of entire line of railroads running through or into Ohio, $219,161,127. The aspital stock of that part of the roads in Ohio is $122,721,226; total funded debt of the entire lines, $217,171,755; proportion for Ohio, $120,223,073; floating debt of entire lines, $10,536,179; proportion for Ohio, $5,945,700; total length of lines and branches, 7,408 miles; of this amount 5,787 miles are in Ohio. Total cost of all roads for construction and equipment, $338,113,494; that portion of the lines in Ohio, $206,365,305. Gross earnings for all the lines during the past year, $65,-963,077; of this sum the proportion of earnings in Ohio was $34,257,799. Total operating expenses for entire lines, $45,034,703; Ohio's proportion, $23,502,789. Total net earnings, $20,-568,369; proportion for Ohio, $10,755,050. Total number of passengers carried the past year, 12,-068,822; total freight carried, 20,963,068 tons; interest paid on bonds, $9,925,359. Total dividends paid, $7,554,032.

One hundred and ninety-two persons were killed by the railroads in Ohio last year, and 358 were injured. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six animals were killed, for which damages to the amount of $45,573 were paid. The total number of persons employed on the railroads in Ohio is 25,893.

During the past year, 375 miles of road, including sidings, were built.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 23.—A consistory was held, to-day, at which twenty-two Cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. The purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army, and imposed heavy taxes on the Church property. He solemnly protested against the bill now pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that the title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church, and denounced Germany, where open violence, calumny, and ridicule were employed to destroy the Church by men, who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its dogmas. The allocution concluded with a protest against the Clergy Dotation Bill, recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, and a general condemnation of the Armenian schism.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico was read in the Senate to-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—General Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that both Houses of Congress have adopted, by decisive majorities, the colonial policy of the Ministry for Porto Rico, which involves the separation of the civil from the military government, and the extension to Porto Rico of the same provincial form of government which exists in Spain, with municipal government, and town and local officers.

Two of the Ministers resigned, and their successors, who are in accord with the rest of the Ministry and with Congress, were cordially received by Congress. The policy of the Ministry is understood to have been approved, by a vote of 60 Senators against 6, and by 214 against 12 in the Lower House. General Sickles further telegraphs that the President of the Council announced that the bill for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico will be speedily introduced.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A despatch from Bordeaux says that the Liverpool packet Germania went ashore on Saturday evening, during a violent storm, on a sandbank at the mouth of the River Gironde. The water soon began to break over the vessel, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the rigging, from which thirty persons were washed away and drowned. The remainder, after passing the entire night in their perilous position, were rescued on Sunday morning by a French steamer.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Folterin, a member of the Garde Champetre, tried by court martial and found guilty of betraying the Mayor and another inhabitant of Soissons to the Prussians, by whom they were shot, was executed, to-day, at Vincennes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 24—1 a. m.—It was reported at midnight that the steamship Germany, of the Allan Line, was totally wrecked yesterday. No details are given, and up to this hour the report has not been confirmed. It is possible that the rumor has originated in the similarity of names borne by the Allan steamship and Liverpool packet Germania, previously reported lost off the mouth of the Gironde.

[NOTE.—The Allan steamship "Germany" was to have sailed from Liverpool Dec. 17 for Havana and New Orleans.—ED.]

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The mail steamship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. She brings intelligence that the first Ministry under the system of responsible government has been formed at the Cape.

A diamond weighing 288 carats has been found in the diggings.

There is much complaint yet of the manner in which justice is administered at the diamond fields.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The *Prussian Gazette* publishes the following imperial rescript addressed to Bismarck:

"I relieve you of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. You will retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, and are empowered to vote in the State Ministry, through the President of the Council, Herr Delbrueck. The Premiership devolves upon Senor Manster."

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—The *Russian Herald* newspaper says that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian troops penetrate the country between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to intervene in support of Afghan independence.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23.—The following was received here from Victoria, British Columbia: The McCreight Ministry have been defeated by a majority of one, and have tendered their resignations.

A despatch from Fort Garry says that Morris, the new Lieutenant Governor, was sworn in on Saturday.

The horse disease is very prevalent, and prevents the running of stages.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sources.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Probabilities — For New England and the Middle States rising barometer, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather, and falling temperature. For the South Atlantic States northerly to easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain to-night, and probably continue along the coast on Tuesday. From Tennessee and Kentucky to Southern Missouri, rising barometer, easterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and low temperature. From the latter region to Lake Erie and Upper Lakes, higher and rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and very low temperature.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—Navigation is virtually closed above this point. The river is filled with heavy ice. The weather is excessively cold. The local packets are all delayed.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Navigation is suspended. The transfer-packet Illinois is fast in a gorge in the Mississippi, above Columbus. The Emma C. Elliott, for Memphis, left this morning, but returned here before reaching the gorge. The weather moderated during the night, but the mercury has fallen from 22 degrees at 7 o'clock this morning to 12 degrees at noon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—The weather moderated some yesterday, but it is fearfully cold again to-day, the mercury not having been higher than sixteen degrees below zero, and standing at twenty below at sundown. The wind has blown a gale all day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 23.—To-day is the coldest of the season, the thermometer at one time being twenty-two degrees below zero; at Greene, Iowa, 106 miles north; thirty-two below. This extreme cold weather seems to be general throughout the State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—The wind is from the east. The thermometer at 4 p. m. was ten degrees above zero, and falling. Foot passengers are crossing on the ice above the bridge, and the ferry-boats are still making regular trips below it.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 23.—The weather is now moderating and trains are beginning to move.

SAINT JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 23.—The thermometer has been 20 degrees below zero, and it is feared that the fruit crops of all kinds are ruined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—The weather continues intensely cold, but though the river is frozen over, transit is still effected by boats. At the Agricultural College, at Lansing, the thermometer marked 22° below zero, this morning.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—About an inch of snow fell this morning. The thermometer is falling fast; only a little above zero at dark.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 23.—The river at this place was partially frozen over on Sunday morning. The present cold snap is the hardest since 1863.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The indications of a thaw, which prevailed last night, passed away before morning, and the mercury sunk again quite rapidly. To-day has been as cold as Saturday, and the indications to-night are that we shall have several days of very severe weather. The river remains unchanged. The gorge above the bridge piers are becoming solid, and it is expected that teams will cross on the ice to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Steamer St. Louis—A. T. Stewart—The Silk-Weavers—The Stokes Trial—Decree Affirmed—Discharged—G. P. Putnam's Funeral—The Greeley Will—Gould's Surrender—Threatened Lynching of a Murderer—The Pullmans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Threats of lynching Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, have been so prevalent during the last few days, that special police guard has been kept at the Park Hospital. To-night Simmons was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the police can shield him more effectually.

It is reported a secret league has been formed among the residents of Staten Island to lynch Simmons.

The Pullmans, of Chicago, and General Horace Porter have arrived here to select a location in Jersey City for new repair shops. On Christmas, G. M. Pullman sails for Europe to introduce his sleeping cars and exhibit them at the Vienna Exposition.

The *Times*, to-day, favors the Government taking hold of the James River & Kanawha Canal, with a view of constructing a central water route for Western grain producers.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Ten different churches in Brooklyn, yesterday, tendered the use of their edifices to Rev. Mr. Tallmage's burned out society.

Captain Whitehead, with the crew and passengers of the steamship St. Louis, which recently foundered off New Orleans, arrived here, yesterday, on the steamer George Cromwell. The St. Louis, shortly after leaving New Orleans, struck on the sunken steamer General Grant, but no leak was then discovered. Twenty-four hours after, a heavy leak was discovered in the aft compartment, which increased so rapidly that the ship was abandoned, all hands taking to the life-boats, in which they remained two days and nights, when they were picked up by the ship Record, and taken to Key West, Fla. The St. Louis was formerly the British steamer Kernak, but, at the time of the disaster, was owned by Cromwell's New Orleans Line.

It is untrue that A. T. Stewart broke his leg or suffered any accident as reported.

Two of the striking silk-weavers at Paterson, N. J., are under arrest for threatening a workman who continued to work until his life was jeopardized. The majority are still on a strike, and, as a consequence, a large number of poor women and young girls have been discharged whose branch of work depended upon the men.

The opening of the second trial of Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., to-day was similar to the former one. Judge Fullerton delivered an address for the prosecution, reciting the circumstances of the shooting, and, in concluding, drew attention to the lawlessness of the times and said: "The question now prominent in the community is whether criminals shall be punished, and when arrested whether they shall be punished and a stop put to this bloodshed. Bad men regard the law punishing murder with death as 'played out.' If this thing be permitted, we shall soon be in a state of anarchy." Patrick Hart, Thomas Hart, and John T. Redmond, the ball boys at the Grand Central, repeated their evidence given at the first trial. Adjourned.

Judge Woodruff affirmed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court against Lilienthal & Co. for $104,000 for violation of the Internal Revenue laws regulating tobacconists.

Pierre Berten, whose extradition is sought on the allegation of having committed murder at Rouen, was discharged from custody, proving to be the wrong person.

A proposition was made in the Board of Aldermen, to-day, that every street car conductor and driver, and stage and coach driver, must be licensed and wear a badge bearing the number of his license.

The counsel for the accused was occupied the entire day in the Irish-Anderson poisoning case.

James E. Maxwell, arrested on the suit of Luther C. Challis, was to-day arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment for perjury. The case goes over until the January term.

The funeral of the late George P. Putnam took place this morning from the Madison Avenue Church, Thirty-first street. The ceremonies, which were of the most simple kind, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Anderson. The floral display was beautiful. A great number of artists, literary men, and members of publishing firms attended the services in the church. The following officiated as pall-bearers: Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Taylor Johnston, Dani. Huntington, John Wiley, John T. Sargent, Vincent Collyer, Charles Collins, Henry Holt, Andrew C. Armstrong, A. D. F. Randolph, Richard Butler, and Sanford R. Gifford. The remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

Further proceedings in the Greeley will case at White Plains have, by general consent, been postponed till Jan. 13, before which time the counsel retained by a number of wealthy gentlemen of this city in the interest of the Misses Greeley, expect to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Childrens' Aid Society, who appear to be now the only contestants of the will.

The transfer of real estate by Jay Gould to the Erie Company is still progressing, and likely to last a whole week.

MADISON.

Acceptance—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 23.—Governor Washburn, to-day, received the acceptance by General M. Montgomery, of Sparta, a well-known Democrat, of an appointment tendered several days since as Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in place of Kershaw, resigned.

The interest in regard to the charges of maladministration of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home continues, though inquiry increases the conviction that there is much less ground of complaint than represented. In regard to the whipping of children, it is said that for seven months, since the Trustees expressed their disapprobation of corporal punishment, none has been inflicted at the Home.

Railroad Accidents.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—The engine of a train that left St. Paul last night at 7 o'clock broke a a rail near Tarrah, about 4 o'clock this morning. The engine and tender and two cars passed over that break safely. Two passenger cars and one sleeper jumped the track and turned over. J. D. Kelly, of Lanesboro, Minn., was killed. He left the car to jump off the train, and it is supposed the car fell on him. The following were injured, but not seriously: Mr. King, of Milwaukee, head cut; Mr. Swarts, New York, arm jammed; M. Callahan, Pittsburgh, Pa., shoulder dislocated; Mr. Rich, of Austin, Minn., bruised on left side.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIAMISBURG, Ohio, Dec. 23.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, a few miles south of this place, met with an accident, caused by a flat car, on which a 35-ton engine was loaded. The trucks broke, and threw four or five cars off the track and the engine on the side of an embankment. Fortunately, no one was hurt. All trains delayed till 1 o'clock this afternoon. The road is now clear.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 23.—John Glock, while working in a coal yard near the Union Depot, had his foot run over by a coal car, and so badly crushed that the foot will probably have to be amputated.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 23.—An accident occurred two miles west of Mechanicville, Iowa, this morning, whereby eight freight cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail. No one injured.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—Mrs. James Halleran, aged 45, while walking on the railroad track near this city, to-day, was run over by a locomotive and killed.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—George Catlin, the celebrated American Indian painter and traveller, died this morning in Jersey City, N. J., aged 78.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER.

Arrival in Chicago of the Poet of the Sierras' Wife.

She Will Lecture in This City Before Proceeding Further East.

The Lady Interviewed---Scraps of Family History---Joaquin's First Poem.

Not the least among the many distinguished persons which the hotels of Chicago sheltered last night from the severe breath of winter was Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the divorced wife of Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, who was at the Gardner House.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mrs. Miller, last evening. He found that lady busily engaged in her room, in examining with her agent, Mr. McKinnay, the Eastern lecturing field, and preparing for the work which is the object of her first visit to the East.

The reporter was cordially received by Mrs. Miller, and by her introduced to Mr. McKinney.

Mrs. Miller is a lady of medium stature, with a wealth of dark hair, dark brown eyes, a small Roman nose, a firm mouth and a delicately moulded chin,—she is, indeed, a handsome lady. She looks like a poetess. She wore a dress of dark brown color, trimmed with brown velvet of a lighter shade, made with an overdress of the same texture. About her neck was thrown a worsted collar.

After being seated and making the necessary remarks regarding the weather, the reporter asked Mrs. Miller if she anticipated remaining long in Chicago.

Mrs. Miller—Yes; I need rest, and expect to remain here a number of days.

Reporter—Will you lecture in Chicago, Mrs. Miller, before your departure?

Mrs. Miller—Yes, that was my intention; what do you think about it, since the weather is so cold?

Reporter—I would most certainly delay my appearance until the weather moderates. Chicago people are not exactly household plants, but they do sometimes consult comfort.

Mrs. Miller—Do you think I will be received well here? I fear that Eastern people have placed the wrong interpretation on my actions. I trust they will know that my only object in lecturing is to sustain my children, and that I was advised to do it by our mutual friends (meaning herself and Mr. Miller). But what do you think,—ought my subject to be the same as I have been lecturing on in the West?

Reporter—Most certainly; that is the only reason why at present you draw an audience.

Mrs. Miller—Well, that's so; and I suppose I must continue it; but I want you to know that it is anything but a labor of love with me. It is hard work.

Reporter—Do you hear from Mr. Miller often?

Mrs. Miller—No, sir; it is now two months since he wrote to me. But I suppose he is happy. Indeed, I know he is, for he has acquired that which he most wanted—fame—based on his poetical labors.

Reporter—What was the cause of your separating?

Mrs. Miller (with some hesitancy)—Well, I suppose we were too much alike. I never understood him, and he never knew me. To this day, I must acknowledge I do not know him. He always turned everything to poetry; he loved the beautiful, and the cares of a family and the regular life it entailed upon him was unsuited to his temperament. He was never cruel, as that word is generally applied, but he was inconsiderate and hasty, and often made my heart feel sore by these traits.

Reporter—Do you think he truly loved you at first?

Mrs. Miller—Well, I don't know. I was young and foolish, and didn't know. I thought he was by far the most wonderful man I had ever seen, and therefore I loved him. But I do not think he can love. He is too cold, too fickle to love. Besides, he is for self—but only, permit me to say, for *self* in desire for fame as a poet. But, after all, I don't know; he is a contradiction of himself, and I can't tell much about him. Have you ever seen him?

Reporter—No, I have not.

Mrs. Miller (rising from her chair and going to the dressing stand, upon which rested a number of card and cabinet photographs)—Here is his picture, and those of my children. His is not so good as one in my trunk, but it represents him fairly. He is handsome, don't you think so?

Reporter—Yes, and he certainly looks like a poet.

Mrs. Miller—Yes, he does. This little boy, Hal, is much like him. All my children, three in number, are with my mother, in Portland, Oregon.

Reporter—Do you think that Mr. Miller is a born poet, or has he cultivated the powers he seems to possess?

Mrs. Miller—Well, in truth about that I would not wish to say much. I glory in Mr. Miller's fame, and we both have received hearty satisfaction from it. I would do or say nothing which would detract from that. But he always was a very hard student, and toiled long over his poems. After they were written he would alter and rewrite until there was little of the original left. He never was much of a plagiarist, but he studied closely the words used by accomplished authors, and tried to incorporate them into his writings. I think that he has made himself to a very great extent, for I don't believe a man so seemingly cold as he is possesses the true poetic spirit,—do you? But I wish him all success, and hope his future will be only a succession of victories. I am a poor judge of poetry, or books, for, in truth, he never wanted me to read much or attempt to become as he was; so I never applied myself.

Reporter—Do you think you will ever reunite with him?

Mrs. Miller—No; I never expect it. It would not be to the happiness of either of us. We are now forever separated. But when I think over the past, our marriage, which you must know was consummated after three days' courtship, it seems like a dream.

Reporter—Does he never write to you now, or send you money?

Mrs. Miller—He has sent me perhaps $150 since I last came. Not long before I left San Francisco he wrote to my mother, and enclosed her two photographs of himself. He has plenty of means, but he does not lavish it on me; and, indeed, I don't believe he spends it freely on himself, for he was always economical.

Reporter—Did he begin his poetic labor when young?

Mrs. Miller—Yes; he was but 22 when his first poem was published. I have it here in an old scrap-book. You will excuse the appearance of the book.

Mrs. Miller here handed the reporter a small book containing Mr. Miller's first published poem. The following is the beginning and ending of the poem:

[*For the Oregon Democrat.*]

THE MINER'S GRAVE.

By Giles Costin.

A miner in his cabin lay, dying, far away
From home and hearts that loved him, in circle proud and gay,
And a comrade stood beside him, and while he bathed his brow
He saw that life was sinking and fluttering faint and low;
He raised him on his pillow, and the man essayed to speak,
While the last drop of life's blood lit up his ghastly cheek.
"I am going," said the miner, and he drew his comrade near,
That his faint and dying whisper might not escape his ear.
"Down the dark and lowly valley, and a message you must bear
To one who has mourned for me as I have mourned for her.
In a proud and stately mansion, in my Old New England Home,
She is dwelling with her father, who drove me forth to roam;
His daughter's hand was given to wealth and titled fame,
But her heart to me was given with no fortune but my name.
She's been faithful to her promise, and she mourns my long delay,
Oh, she little dreams you sephyr will waft my life away."
* * * * * * *
And now the lonely miner, far in the sunset West,
Sleeps on that sunny hillside, that last eternal rest,
And the pine boughs mourn above him as the winds go rustling by,
And chant his lonely requiem in their long and lonely sigh;
And the wild grass, too, is growing, and in the zephyr's wave,
On that far off sloping hillside, on the miner's lonely grave.

EUREKA CITY, January, 1861.

After reading it, the reporter asked if he might publish it. Mrs. Miller hesitated a few minutes, and then said: "Well, yes; I don't care. But do you think it will harm Mr. Miller's reputation? I wouldn't do that for anything, for, despite our difficulty, I reverence that."

Reporter—No, I cannot see that it would. His reputation as a writer is based on what he has since produced, and, therefore, it cannot certainly harm him.

Mrs. Miller—Well, you may take it; it has never been printed in the East before, and may be interesting to the curious; and, for the sake of my children, I am here to satisfy curious people.

Reporter—You will understand, Mrs. Miller, that it is no pleasing duty to converse with you regarding matters in the abstract so private?

Mrs. Miller—Oh, yes, I think I understand it now; it is quite as unpleasant to me, but it is also my duty. I think I know how to receive reporters, now. When I was first addressed by one in San Francisco, I guess I rather stunned him by my excessive dignity. I wondered how a man could be so bold. But I see how it is now. Like me, you are in a sense driven to it, and I am glad you came.

Reporter—I am very happy to have met you, Mrs. Miller, and trust you may be greeted with a full house, if you lecture in the city.

Mrs. Miller—I thank you; I hope I shall. It is no pleasing task for me to talk on this matter, but I am compelled by my husband's desertion to do it.

The reporter then withdrew.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN AT MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

The bitter cold of the night, with the mercury marking 13 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock, did not serve to keep at home so many people but that a large audience assembled at McVicker's on the occasion of the first appearance in fifteen years of Charlotte Cushman on the Chicago stage. The auditorium was comfortably filled, and, what was more to the purpose on such a night, it was comfortably warmed. Those who can bring themselves to brave the cold on the way thither may feel assured of comfort after they reach the theatre. The audience was not of the largest, but it was of a high order of intelligence and appreciation, and in it there might be perceived an unusually liberal sprinkling of gray heads. It is the elderly people, who have not forgotten how they were thrilled and moved twenty years ago by the great genius and majestic presence of Charlotte Cushman, that turned out in the largest numbers to welcome her last night. The young folks cannot be blamed for choosing to wait until the weather moderates, but for their sake let it be hoped that the atmospheric change may come soon, else, less fortunate than their fathers and mothers, they shall not be able, twenty years hence, to tell their children how they saw Charlotte Cushman during her last engagement in this city. In the interest of Young America's future dramatic reminiscences, let Boreas mitigate his rigor during the ensuing two weeks. We need to make the most of this opportunity, for, although frequently visited by the world's dramatic celebrities, it has been Chicago's fortune to have seen comparatively little of Charlotte Cushman. She made her first appearance in this city in 1854, playing an engagement at Rice's Theatre, where she assumed the *roles* of *Lady Macbeth*, *Meg Merrilies*, *Mrs. Haller*, and *Queen Catherine*, to crowded houses, for she was then at the zenith of her fame, and her name was enough to create a perfect *furore* among theatre *habitues*. Three years later, in November, 1857, soon after the opening of McVicker's Theatre, which occupied the present site, she again visited Chicago, playing a two-weeks' engagement of extraordinary success. She gave a round of her heavy tragic characters, among them those named above, and besides appeared as *Bianca* in "Fazio." She occasionally "dropped into" comedy, playing *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," *Juliana* in "The Honeymoon," *Lady Gay Spanker* in "London Assurance," and *Miss Simpson* in a farcical comedy called "Simpson & Co." It was during this engagement that the lamented Harry Perry, playing *Orlando* to her *Rosalind*, came on the stage in a shocking state of inebriety, whereby the performance was seriously hindered, and the offending actor was dismissed from the company in disgrace. Charlotte Cushman, in comedy, is inconceivable to those whose only knowledge of her was gained in her recent readings in this city, but the old stagers who remember her in both affirm that she was equally great in comedy and tragedy.

Now, after several years of retirement from the stage, and before the infirmities of advancing age shall necessitate her permanent withdrawal from the mimic boards, Miss Cushman has yielded once more to the urgent solicitations which have poured in upon her from all parts of America, and has consented to revisit the scenes of her former triumphs. For her first appearance in Chicago she has chosen the play of "Guy Mannering; or, the Gipsey's Prophecy," which is an adaptation from Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name. It was dramatized by Daniel Terry, one of Scott's most intimate friends, with the assistance and under the supervision of the great novelist, who, besides arranging much of the dialaogue, contributed the "Lullaby" song, and one or two others in the original vocal score, it is believed. The greater portion of the music was by Sir Henry R. Bishop, one of England's most famous classic composers. The play was first produced at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, in the spring of 1816, eleven years before Sir Walter Scott publicly avowed himself as the author of the Waverley novels. Miss Cushman made her first appearance as *Meg Merrilies* at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in 1849, supported by Messrs. Fredericks, Jordan, Harris, Hind, W. B. Chapman, E. Shaw, Miss Horn, Mrs. Loder, Miss Carman, and Mrs. Knight. The original *Meg Merrilies* at the Covent Garden Theatre, in 1816, was Mrs. Yates, Mr. Emery appearing as *Dandie Dinmont*, Mr. Abbott as *Colonel Mannering*, Mr. Liston as *Dominie Sampson*, etc. The character of *Meg Merrilies* is frequently attempted by ambitious actresses of the present age and generation, but it has now no living embodiment who is worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Charlotte Cushman. She stands utterly alone in the impersonation. There is nothing on the stage which can be compared with it. When she first flashed upon the theatre-goers of Great Britain, with her inspired portraiture of the grand old gipsy, the critical thinkers saw in it a revelation so complete that they asked themselves whether this American actress had not exceeded the bounds set upon the character by the gifted pen of its creator; whether, indeed, it was not more the *Meg Merrilies* of Miss Cushman than of Sir Walter Scott. Her conception and handling of the *role* was to them as unique as it was vigorous, as novel as powerful. The result was the sinking of the question of dramatic identity, and the verdict was and is that the rendition bears the stamp of genius, whether it be the creation of Scott, or Cushman, or both. So it was continued to be accepted by the world, and so to-day it stands, a dramatic representation without a parallel. It is easy to imagine Miss Cushman greater in the *role* to-day than ever before, for her added years have brought a harmonies of voice and action such as could scarcely be counterfeited by the subtlest art. But it is in the art after all that she is greatest—that art which is so studied and consummate as to startle and electrify the beholder, and make him for the moment doubt if art is there; which keeps the character steadily in view, never abating a jot in tone, action, gesture, or gait. It is the very *acme* of action. Not mere moderation of voice, not careful reading (for there is no scope for this, though a faint dialect is maintained with the most unvarying consistency), but action in its grandest sense; action, which, from first to last, has been spoken, rivets the audience as if a thunderbolt had fallen; action more suggestive and more powerful than words can be. Neither time nor space admit of an adequate analysis either of Miss Cushman's *Meg Merrilies*, or of the quality of her support by the company. Both must be deferred for another day.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Byron's "Lancashire Lass" was played at Hooley's last evening. The house was not uncomfortably crowded on account of the depressed condition of the thermometer. Inside it was very cosy, but the cold journey kept many at home. The piece is familiar to play-goers. It has been here before, and very likely will be here again. Dillon, as *The Party by the Name of Johnson*, was the principal attraction. This is said to be his "original part," but everything he attempts is more or less original in his hands, as he is a good deal of an original in himself, and manufactures originality to order. He was happy in his notion of the part. In the scene with his former "pal" *Gregory Dunville*, he takes too much latitude perhaps, but his eccentricities are funny and create laughter—laughter holding both his sides—and that is Mr. Dillon's mission in this life. Subsequently in the third act, where he has indulged too freely, he is extremely natural, and throughout the entire course of his performance is provocative of merriment. His make-up is ludicrous but appropriate. *Robert Redburn* (Blaisdell) is probably the best of Mr. Blaisdell's efforts, and he deserves credit for portions of his acting, while in other portions of his mannerisms and the unfortunate predominance of Mr. Blaisdell over *Mr. Redburn* do not call for admiration. In the opening scene he is best, because he has left Mr. Blaisdell behind the curtain and brought out Mr. Redburn. What Mr. Blaisdell needs is to *forget* himself, to throw himself overboard, as it were, to drown himself for a couple of hours every night, and not permit himself to be resuscitated until the play is over. Still, there are points in his playing worth seeing. *Ned Clayton* (Woodfield) is a very fair representative of the Lancashire artisan; honest, independent, and cursed with a barbarous dialect which Mr. Woodfield seems to have got the hang of wonderfully well, except, now and then, when he forgets himself and breaks out in a strain of undefiled English. He was palpable in the scene with his girl—who would not be under similar conditions—and made love to her as if it were an old story with him. He has been there before. As the reckless, drunken, discarded lover wandering around the streets of Liverpool seeking to drown recollection in dissipation, he is not as happy. He cannot reel and stagger with success—perhaps it is that his extremities are too much like "linked sweetness long drawn out," and he is afraid to trust them on a "bender." Then he stands beside Dillon, and the contrast is not in his favor. On the whole, he does excellently well. *Jollick* (Wilson) a blubbering old fool who has an idea that a pretty girl might be induced to marry him, is not bad; but Mr. Wilson might throw a little more spirit into the character, especially where he interviews the beloved one, *Farmer Kirby*, the immediate ancestor of the aforesaid beloved one, rants and rears like a fiery street-car horse under the influence of a heavy load. He is best when he opens his arms and invites his daughter to fly to the bosom paternal bosom. *Sergeant Donnison* does his duty becomingly, but as there is not much to be done, much cannot be expected nor can much be said about it. *Spotty* (Webber) exhibits a talent for low comedy, and if he did not speak so inappropriately grammatical he would be better. This happens but occasionally, however, and he did the rustic boor without the least stageness or stiffness. *Ruth Kirby* (Miss Meek) was easy and quite natural, and made a pleasant and moderately faithful portrait. She is best where she sends *Ned Clayton* about his business, and, indeed, this scene is the best, as the two